

629
AN
ANSWER

TO A

Scurrilous Libel,

INTITLED

A Letter to Mr. G. French,

Occasion'd by his HISTORY of
COL. PARKE'S ADMINISTRATION, &c.

To which is added

The Character and Conduct, as well of
Walter Hamilton, Esq; the present Captain-
General of the *Leeward Islands*, as of the
principal Fomentors and Actors in the *Re-*
bellion and *Murder* mention'd in that
History.

By Mr. GEORGE FRENCH.

*Thus Traytors glory in unpunish'd Guilt,
Slip thro' the Laws, and boast the Blood they spilt:
Bold ev'n to Impudence, the Miscreants dare
Contemn the very Mercy which they share!
For tho' the Sword is Pow'r's acknowledg'd Pledge,
It awes not Villains 'till they feel its Edge.*

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. Bettenham at the Crown in Pater-
noster Row. 1719. Price stitch'd 3s. 6d. bound 4s.

Where may be had the History of Colonel Parke's Administra-
tion, Price 5s.

ANSWER

TO A

Scutinous Libel

INTENDED

Against Mr. G. French

Colonel of the

Col. PARSONS



The Character

Which He has of the modern Captain

General of the

Principal Forces in the

British and Foreign

History

7 Md

By Mr. G. French

The Author's name is not to be

printed on the title page

but only on the back of the

book and in the margin of the

title page

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THE PREFACE.



THE Vindication of a Gentleman's Character, that was trampled upon in his Grave by some of the most guilty, and, of Consequence, the most insolent of his Murderers, having not long since induc'd me to publish a History of his Administration, while Captain General and Chief Governour of the Leeward Islands: Some forward Engager or other, whom Truth, I believe, touch'd too piercingly, has given himself the Trouble of writing me a Letter on that Subject which occasion'd the following Answer.

And tho', for some Time, it was hard to perswade me, that his Epistle deserv'd the Distinction of any publick Notice, (as believing that the best Justification of what I had advanc'd, was the impotent Rancour of the Faction, who could suggest no more in Contradiction to my Truths, than that frothy Composition of Malice, mix'd with heavy Ridicule,

cule, (the black Marks of the Beast at Antegoa, which every Man of Sense, into whose Hands it fell, must have thrown by with Contempt;) yet by this Means, at least, I shall attain the Satisfaction to communicate some still more glaring Particulars, which will present to the World such a Picture of that People, as in all Probability (notwithstanding it's Novelty) Mankind will start back from with Horror, as soon as they behold it.

For how conscious soever I might have been of the Justice of the Cause, on finishing that History, as secur'd throughout by the Guidance of Truth, I was, I confess, so so far diffident of my own Strength, under just Apprehensions of the powerful clamorous Faction I had to oppose me, as to imagine it not impossible that I should be born down by joint Efforts, which have more than once triumph'd in the Oppression of Honesty: And therefore I chose then to omit many Things, which I thought might sting too smartly, rather than provoke the Bull and Mouth of the Party to bellow Scandal against me.

But now, having no other Measures to keep than those of strict Justice and Veracity, I think it will be acknowledg'd as edifying an Attempt, to expose, for Example's Sake, the Deformity of Vice, as to commend, for the same Reason, the Accomplishment of Virtue: And I cannot indeed but expect it
from

from Providence, that those People will not only have their shameful Heap of Guilt brought to Light by other Hands, but, the more terribly to confound them, themselves be made the Instruments of drawing up the Curtain that too long has conceal'd the greatest Part of their Enormities from the Eye of the Publick: For if the Corruption of their Manners had not blinded their Understandings, they could never be so stupidly insensible of the Weakness of their Cause, as to pursue those very Methods for Defence of their Reputations, which must inevitably lay 'em open to Attacks more effectually levell'd to expose and destroy them.

As for my Part, however the Malice of my Enemies on this Account hath suggested the contrary, I can justly declare I expected no other Reward or Consideration in this World, for the Justice I attempted to do the Memory of a much injur'd Gentleman, than the innate Satisfaction which arises from a Sense of good Actions: And the Reason that induc'd me to renew that Attempt now, was no other (excepting what I have mention'd) than to prevent the Publick's being led into Errors by my Silence; as if the Matter I had undertaken was incapable of Justification, or I unwilling, as far as in my Power, to defend it.

Had Lucre been my Design, when I first resolv'd to appear as an Author, I must have

have look'd out for other Patrons, and had long since chang'd Sides, to have better'd my Condition, by the Eagerness of a Party to snap at Deserters, as the Sequel will (no Question) sufficiently demonstrate; for these Defenders of Murder, being supported by no other Aid than the Credit of their Stock, were never yet known to be penurious, when they could benefit by Bribery, as several in this City have most comfortably experienc'd.

But let me be always thus blind to such base selfish Inducements, and rather reputed unwise than dishonest!

The Sense of a reverend Clergyman * in a Letter to General Douglas, on the like Occasion, is so very à propos, that I can't avoid mentioning it, as nothing of my own can come up to it: 'When Men (says he) will
' openly justify the unlawful Effusion of
' Blood, and publicly vilify their lawful
' Magistrate, and vent their poisonous Tenets
' even in the Face of those whose Duty ob-
' liges them to oppose and contradict them, I
' cannot but think it Prudence to fly the Con-
' tagion, and choose rather to embrace Ho-
' nesty and Loyalty in Rags, than Murder
' and Rebellion in the highest Pride and
' Grandeur. Were these pernicious Notions
' broach'd by Men of Sense or Letters, one
' might

* The Reverend Mr. Allen of Mountserrat, who was oblig'd to quit a Living he was presented to in Antegoa by General Douglas, through the impudent Perverseness of the Parishioners.

might hope a Cure from Reason and Consideration; but since they are violently maintain'd by such whose Education denies them to be Judges of Argument, and consequently whose Ignorance must render them obstinate, I can think of no other Remedy than what the Poet prescribes for a Gangreen;

Immedicabile Vulnus Ense rescidendum.

But as this seems now to be out of the Power of the proper Physician, it is next to be hoped, that the Wisdom and Justice of the Legislature will punish them shortly on the Side of their Pride, their most darling Vice, by excluding all those who were concern'd in the Rebellion and Murder of the 7th of December, 1710, (that remarkable Day in Antegoa) from all Posts and Places of Honour, Profit, or Trust, either Civil or Military, in that Government; and rendering them for ever incapable of being Members either of the Council or Assembly; which, to People of their stubborn Humours, would be almost as bad as the Deaths they deserve; and, tho' a great Mark of Infamy, is a Punishment far short of the Severity such black Crimes would justify.

Some Marks of Displeasure, (since they have evaded the Laws,) will (in Honour to the Nation, and Terror to other Colonies) surely be thought necessary for the heinous
a 4 Offences

Offences of a People insensible of the deserv'd smart of Justice, and ignorant of the Benefit of a Mercy they so easily obtain'd; who, upon their Impunity, after so open a Rebellion, may again run by Precedent into a Repetition of the Crime, on a reasonable Supposition of Security, by cherishing the Factions to which they impute their present Safety.

One would almost conclude, that the Insolence and Haughtiness so natural to the Generality of these People, were an Effect of the Climate; and as they have neither Religion nor civil Education enough to check those stubborn Vices, 'tis no Wonder they choose rather to continue obstinate in Wickedness, than be seen stoop to a Remorse, which the Pride of their Ignorance represents as a Submission much beneath 'em. So that what with the case-harden'd and confirm'd Impudence of some, and the impenetrable Stupidity of others, blindly taught by the Heads of the Faction, and the Lenity they have experienc'd, to look back upon the Action of the 7th of December rather as a Token of their Excellence, than a Thing they should repent of, 'tis no unreasonable Supposition, that such Tempters may again be too easily stirr'd up to affront any Governour who may be honest enough to displease or contradict them; and upon any pretended Oppressions not fail to remind him of the Fate of Colonel Parke.

Parke. Nay! and dare to let him know, the same Spirits are still bent to the same Means of Resentment: For, as a very wise Man has it;

Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit Odorem
Testa diu. — Hor.

It seems probable, that this impending Evil would best be provided against by the aforesaid Incapacity; and if an Enlargement of Power, in the Hands of future Governours, over the Marine and Land Forces in those Parts, be added to it, so that neither the one nor the other may be encourag'd, as they have been, to act independant of the chief Authority, and, which is worse, in Contempt of it, (which I was an Eye-witness of in Colonel Park's Time) I make no Doubt, but such Trust (if well lodg'd) will redound to the Honour of the Crown, to the Advantage and Tranquility of the Colonies, and to the utter Suppression of Factions and Rebellion, so dangerous in the Vicinity of a potent French Government.

And I can justly add here, from my own Observation, that the Slight put upon General Parke here at Home, in superseding all Commissions he ever granted for Vacancies in the Regiment there, and the Authority procur'd by the cunning Impositions of his Enemies and their Agents, for erecting a Court
of

of Inquisition against him on the Subject of their Complaints † prov'd none of the least Causes of his Unhappiness; for as this render'd him contemptible to the Multitude, whose Respect and Allegiance commonly go together; so did that occasion, not only a Failure in the Respect and Obedience due to his Character from the Officers, but made most of them run into and embrace the Faction against him; (whereof Colonel Jones, for Revenge of his being prevented in corrupt Practices relating to the Regiment publicly declar'd himself) and made it a necessary Step to any Gentleman's Preferment, to despise and neglect the General; of which I could bring several Instances, did I not mention the Matter here more with a View towards a Remedy for the Time to come, than of reflecting on particular Persons. And indeed, as the little Regard that was shewn General Parke's Commission here, occasion'd the Defection of most of the Officers of the Regiment, cut off all their Dependance upon him, and gave great Encouragement to the Rebellion; so from the Reason of the Thing, does such a Proceeding seem incompatible with the very Title of Captain-General given by a Great Seal of England to the Governours of these Islands.

As

† See the History of Col. Parke's Administration from p. 37, to p. 50.

As for the Navy, the Commanders seem'd publickly to avow they ow'd little or no Submission to his Orders; and they seldom fail'd of being actively stiff when requir'd to comply with them. An Offence of this Nature in one † of those Gentlemen, a little before Colonel Parke's Murder, was too flagrant and fatal in its Consequence to be here omitted.

The General being inform'd of an Invasion intended by the French on the Island of Antegoa, order'd the Man of War, on the Station, to bring a Company or two of Soldiers from Mountserratt, to strengthen the Island that was threaten'd, and then to make a short Cruise to discover, if possible, the Strength and Design of the Enemy; but the Captain, having taken in the Men, not only refus'd to comply with the Orders for a Cruise, but even to land the Soldiers; and against an express Command to the contrary, carry'd them to Barbadoes: And tho' at that Time of Danger, the publick Good (if nothing else) requir'd a different Behaviour, yet the Faction affected openly to extol the Contempt, and a strong Party of them waited on him to the Water Side, to protect him from the Marshal, who had Orders to secure him: But as the Matter was doubtless concerted between them,
so

† Capt. Cummingsby Norbury, then Commander of the *Lark* Man of War.

so the Rebellion happen'd in the Absence of that Ship, and the additional Strength even of the Queen's Troops on Board her, if they had been landed according to Orders, wou'd in all Probability have prevented or defeated it.

This being the last Opportunity, for ought I can see at present, that will ever offer for me to touch upon this Subject again, I thought I cou'd not well avoid hinting the above Particulars, as the Result of a Judgment grounded on my Experience of that Island and People, of what is due to Justice, as well as to the necessary Support of the Dignity of the Crown, and common Safety of the Colony: I therefore hope I shall not be censur'd for thus freely delivering my Sentiments, since I propose 'em with the greatest Deference and Respect to the Consideration of those, whose high Stations bring the Welfare and Prosperity of the most remote Parts of the Government into their Study and Concern; and whose equal Capacities to the great Trust repos'd in 'em, will soon determine them upon the Reasonableness of the Thoughts themselves, and on the Means of putting them in Execution: The only Inducement I had to it, was a zealous Regard to Justice and publick Good; and if I can claim the Honour of any Share in producing the Effects I intended, 'twill fully answer my Ambition, and is my highest Expectation.

As

As to the following Sheets, I know of nothing that can be so well objected against them, as what I've heard said in Opposition to the Book that drew upon me the present dispute: That it came into the World much out of the proper Time. But since Truth, whenever spoke, must prevail, tho' it runs not so swift as light Falshood, I hope it's late Appearance will as effectually answer my Endeavours, in Defence of a Gentleman's Reputation from the deep Stains of Malice, whose Life was irrecoverable, as if his Justification had come close at the Heels of Defamation.

The great Share General Hamilton had in the Murder of General Parke, made the Publication of his Conduct, a necessary Appendix to the too fatal Story. And tho' I was under a kind of Promise in the History to give the World some Satisfaction in that Matter, yet I verily believe I should hardly have given my self the Trouble to enter on the Subject, if the present Occasion had not thrown itself in my Way for discharging that Obligation: In Pursuance of which, I am sensible, that some interested Persons may object against me, how ungrateful I, my self, have on another Occasion pronounc'd the Humour of discanting on personal Characters, where nothing but what is ill can be said; but there is, I take it, a great Deal of Difference between reviling the Memory of a
dead

dead Man, and examining into the true History of one Living, who is able to contradict any false Accusation. And as the very Persons, or their Instruments, who are the most likely to cavil, have us'd an extraordinary Freedom with that dead Person's Character, whom they do me the Honour to stile my Hero, and pry'd into his inmost Recesses for Vices to accuse him of, I think a true Account of their Hero, who was at the Head of that scandalous Faction, not only a just but a necessary Reprizal: And besides, as there is nothing more frequent, or, I may say, natural, than for Upstarts to behave themselves in Office with a Power apeing Insolence, the more they do this, the greater Provocation it is to the Persons ill treated to make an Enquiry from whence they assume their Pretence to such Deportment; since 'tis certain no Station in Life, much less Birth or Education, will allow it a Privilege.

The Length I have gone in this Enquiry, as well on the former Account as in Behalf of my Friends the Loyalists of Antegoa, over whom he now tyrannizes in his abus'd Seat of Government, I can very well justify; and if he, or any Friend of his, shall think fit to address me in Answer to this, as they have to the History of Colonel Parke, I doubt not but I shall be able to make such a Reply, as will confound all their Malice, and still farther illustrate the Truth of all my Assertions: And
I more-

I moreover promise, as to what concerns Colonel Parke in particular, that as often as any of the Party, or the whole conjunctly, shall think fit, by fresh repeated Scandal, to blacken his Memory, I shall endeavour, as far as lies in my Power, not only to defend him, but expose the principal Agents, and most secret Springs and original Causes of the Obloquy: Wherein, if Complaisance must give Way to blunt Truth, they must palliate the Bitterness as well as they can, and remember they occasion'd it.

What I have farther to add, is to prevent the Clamours I am apprehensive may be rais'd against me by some of the Enemies of General Douglas, for the Mention I have made of him on this Occasion; than which nothing could be more pertinent to my Purpose, both as that Piece of his History, which I give, was so mix'd and interwoven with the Matter in Hand, as that the Recital seem'd necessary; and as it serv'd to display the subtil Craftiness, mean Treachery, and wretched Ingratitude of the Criminals at Antegoa, whose Characters to compleat to the Fulness of their Wickedness, I found at last impossible.

What I say of the General, is so very strictly true, and so strongly attested, that 'tis above Contradiction, and defies a Possibility of Disproof. And I cannot but think, that this Gentleman's Fate was very hard, to be brought near to Ruin by the Villainy and
Subor-

Subornation of those ungrateful Persons, from whom he deserv'd all the Labours of Friendship, for high Services done them; but being no longer able, or perhaps willing, to continue his Favours, when he discern'd their Disguise, and his Interest happening to clash with General Hamilton's, then the Head of their Faction, Gratitude rooting shallow in these Peoples Souls, they not only deserted, but combin'd all their Strength, by flagitious Endeavours, to subdue their Benefactor, and support their Fellow Criminal; who (notwithstanding a publick Suspension from all Posts and Offices in the Government, on Account of the deep Concern he was commonly known to have had in General Parke's Murder, and the Countenance and Encouragement he afterwards gave his Murderers) was promoted to the chief Government without Examination thereupon, tho' General Douglas was then here upon the Spot, and could have answer'd for himself in the Proceeding.

'Tis certain that no Governour ever had a more difficult Task than General Douglas in this intricate Juncture, after the most extraordinary circumstantiated Incident that I believe ever happen'd in any Government abroad; and considering how ill he was supported by necessary Power from hence to put his Instructions in Execution, his Conduct might the more reasonably claim a favourable Interpretation of his wrong Steps and Miscarriages,



riages, allowing he had made any. And as the following Letter, which was writ by himself to Mr. Lewis, Under-Secretary to the Lord Dartmouth, just after his Arrival in Antegoa, describes some of the Hardships he lay under at that Time, I am sure it will be a Pleasure to the good-natur'd Reader, that I do him the Justice of inserting it.

S I R,

‘ **W**hen I arriv’d in this Island, the People were in the greatest Distractions and Fears, the Loyallists for several Days continually alarm’d, and under Arms upon their Guard, in Dread of the contrary Party, whom they look’d upon as their greatest Enemies.

‘ Lieutenant General Hamilton, the Governour in Chief, was upon the Island, but his Presence was thought no Defence to the poor Loyallists; for those who were suspected to know any Particulars of the Rebellion, and could be Evidences, stole off, and retir’d to some of the neighbouring Islands for their better Security, till my coming.

‘ You will observe, by the Minutes of the Council, the whole Administration of Hamilton, which well deserves your particular Reflections; some that were in the Action against the late General, being, by him, put into Places of Profit.

b

‘ The

‘The only Men be favour’d and carress’d,
‘were the Rebels; Colours were given to
‘Henry Smyth, a Soldier in Jones’s Regi-
‘ment, a forward Fellow in the Rebellion;
‘but I have taken another Way to reward
‘his Services, for I have sent him Home,
‘with two other Officers Prisoners in the
‘Lark.

‘There is so great an Intimacy and Friend-
‘ship between the Queen’s Troops and the
‘Rebels; that upon the least Motion I should
‘make to apprehend any Planter, the Island
‘would be in an Insurrection, and the Loyal-
‘lists, being the weakest, expos’d to certain
‘Ruin, and Destruction.

‘My Orders to Captain Nobury were
‘slighted by him, when I sent three Prisoners
‘on Board, he pretended at first he would not
‘receive them, being not properly under my
‘Command; this put a Stop to any farther
‘Progress in this Affair, and gave the Rebels
‘all the Hopes of Security.

‘Till I have a sufficient Power according
‘to the 69th Article of my Instructions from
‘the Board of Admiralty, I must suspend
‘all Thoughts, of farther executing her Ma-
‘jesty’s Commands. You will be pleas’d to
‘let my Lord Dartmouth know, that I may
‘receive those Orders, that are so proper for
‘her Majesty’s Service in this Affair, and
‘would tend to the Safety of the Colony.

‘The

'The whole Assembly but one * appear'd
'in Arms in the Rebellion, as the Command-
'ers.

'Thomas Kerby, the Secretary of the
'Island, and B — his Clerk, and one Hind,
'Clerk of the Assembly, were the most da-
'ring Actors in that Tragedy. I hope her
'Majesty will not think it proper to continue
'them in Trust any longer.

'I believe it would not be amiss, if the
'civil and military Officers, receiv'd some
'Marks of Her Majesty's Resentment, by
'being made incapable. One Drillenvoux,
'a pretended Lawyer, a Boutefeux, and one
'Brown, I shall take upon me without Orders
'to silence throughout this Government.

'Captain Norbury brings home Captain
'Rookeby, Lieutenant Watts, and Ensign
'Smyth, with my Orders to give Notice to
'one of the Secretaries of State, upon his
'Arrival; the Depositions and Witnesses that
'go with them, will (I hope) bring them to
'a deserv'd Punishment, that may be exem-
'plary to the rest here.

'This is the only Step I am able as yet to
'make; I would be very cautious of expo-
'sing Her Majesty's Authority again to new
'Insults, the Island to a Civil War, or the
'Attempts of an Enemy, that is upon the
'Watch for those Advantages any Commo-
tion

'tion would give them: Wherefore I must
'wait for Her Majesty's farther Orders to
'enable me to execute her Commands, and
'to protect the People from the Accidents that
'might ensue.

'A Man of War, with some regular Forces,
'or the Men of War order'd from Barbadoes
'for a few Days upon this Station,
'and under my Command, would sufficiently
'strengthen me.

'The Spirit of Rebellion is so infus'd into
'the Majority of the People, that the same
'Members are thought only the fittest Persons
'to be their Representatives.

'I take the Liberty to assure you, I have
'done all that was possible for the Honour
'of Her Majesty's Service, for which I am
'every Moment ready to sacrifice my Life
'with Satisfaction: But I humbly represent,
'that either a qualify'd Pardon, or some
'more Force, are necessary for the Safety
'and Quiet of this Island.

I am ever with all Respect,

S I R,

Your most faithful and most

oblig'd humble Servant,

Walter Douglas,

To Erasmus Lewis, Esq;

'Not-

Notwithstanding this Representation, the Difficulties still continu'd, the additional Power requir'd not being comply'd with; and therefore, if a Condescension in some Points with the unsettled Urgency of the Times, prov'd (contrary to Expectation) of bad Consequence, 'tis very hard such a fatal Necessity, together with Errors in Judgment of one unacquainted with the Law, should so affect the Gentleman that had them both to struggle with, as to sink his Fortune and Reputation too almost beyond a Possibility of Retrieve; especially, considering the Want there was of able Lawyers to advise with, and that the Council of the Island, from whom true Information and Assistance should have been receiv'd, were for the major Part so much interested and inclin'd to favour the Rebels, that they mislead him by their Advice, and controll'd him, in some Measure, by their Power.

'Tis still farther to be consider'd, that the Execution of a Commission requiring Severity, after such violent Commotions and Agitations in the State, does not only require a great deal of Dexterity to hold and manage, or humour the Reins of Government, but must needs raise the Governor a great many Enemies; and if his Authority be not supported on such Occasions with prudent Counsels

sels or Instructions, and sufficient Strength, to bring about even against their stubborn Wills, the Welfare of the People, and maintain the Allegiance due to their Sovereign; neither the one nor the other can long subsist, and nothing but Confusion must inevitably follow. But if to prevent this Consequence without those Supports, he is forc'd to have recourse to necessary Extremities, such as displacing from Offices, imprisoning, and sending home, &c. what will they not invent to injure him, whom he displaces for their Insolence and Misdemeanours? What won't they say against him, who pretend and aspire to his Post? And what Malice must not be expect from those he sends Home to receive the Punishment due to their Crimes?

This being exactly General Douglas's Case, his Fate is yet the harder, in that the very Persons he sent Home, according to his Instructions, to be punish'd for their Murders and Treasons, were at large to persecute him; and fail'd not to do it, with all the Subornation and Villainy, that Envy, Malice, or Revenge could suggest; which (as I am inform'd) he not only intends in a little Time to prove to their Confusion, and expose at large to the World, but hopes to have an Opportunity of obtaining a Satisfaction, he is advis'd the Law of the Land will afford him,

him, for the great Injuries he suffer'd, thro' their Perjuries, and other vile Practices.

Upon the whole Matter, as I have advanc'd nothing but Truth, and what I thought necessary to illustrate the same, I must declare, that, did I not willingly confine my self to as little Room as possible, (General Douglas's whole Conduct being not under my Consideration) I could say a great deal more in his Honour; but less than I have said, I could not, without manifest Injustice.

I have already trespass'd so much on the Reader's Patience, that I shall detain him no longer, than to rectify one Mistake, which a Friend, to whom I gave the Perusal of this Book since it came from the Press, tells me I have made in killing Mr. Warner, p. 21, upon the Indians Island of Dominico; whereas he says it happen'd at a Place call'd The Saints, inhabited by the same Sort of People. This I have mention'd as a Judgment on that Family: But were not the whole Body or Clan of Rebels in Antegoa infatuated, or abandon'd of all Goodness, they might have been brought to some Sense of their Wickedness, by the severe Judgments of God that have fallen upon them in grievous Drougbts, Pestilence, and Famine, with the sudden Deaths and miserable Ends of
most

most of the Deceas'd, who have been concern'd in the Murder and Rebellion, ever since it happen'd. So true is that Saying of Horace,

*Rarò antecedentem scelestum,
Deferuit pede pœna claudio.*

Which, for the Satisfaction of my English Reader, I shall give him a polite Author's Translation of, as follows,

*Rarely does Vengeance quit the Villain's Chace,
Tho' she pursues his Crimes with a slow halting Pace.*

Hill's Ottom. Emp.



E R R A T A.

* Page 7, Line 2, for Apponent read Opponent; *ibid*, l. 17, f. to be, r. his being; p. 20, l. 4, f. 17th, r. 7th; p. 44, l. 1, after Apparentibus, for Existentibus et non, r. et non existentibus; p. 59, l. 16, f. Vertigonous, r. Vertiginous; p. 75, l. 3, f. Bravery, r. Barbarity; p. 79, l. 31, f. Preservation's, r. Preservation; p. 80, l. 18, f. at, r. as; p. 93, l. 18, f. Renette, r. la Renette; p. 147, l. 6, f. Ingrain'd, r. Innate; p. 159, l. 11, after the r. most; p. 160, l. 24, dele and; p. 176, l. 4, after or, add how; *ibid*, l. 18, f. Actions, r. Aëtions; p. 216, in the Appendix, read the two last Lines after the Deposition of Jane Hooper, before the Lines beginning Mrs. Pember's Deposition, &c.

ANSWER

curtilous Libel, or

IS owing to the Impudence
of Friends, desirous to reach
I have said that the Public-
ness I intended to take Notice
of an anonymous Letter ad-
dressed to me, on Occasion of my History
of Great Britain's Administration, &c.

This Letter (I thought) contain'd
very little more than, that I
was a Contemner of the Law, who
writ as well as the most honourable
way of obtaining the poor King of
England, and not to imagine the
British Pride to say, as to let him suppose
himself considerable enough for a King,
would be the last Way of letting him
know, that my History has been to all

THE PREFACE.

most of the records, who have been con-
sidered in the history and tradition, and
from the records. The first is that history of
the

Each volume contains a full and
complete history of the

It is the history of the English
people, and the history of the English
people, and the history of the English
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A N
A N S W E R

TO A

Scurrilous Libel, &c.



IS owing to the Importunity of Friends, that after so much Time past since the Publication, I descend to take Notice of an anonymous Letter directed to me, on Occasion of my *History of Colonel Parke's Administration, &c.*

That Letter (I thought) contain'd so very little Meaning but Malice, that a hearty Contempt of the *Libel*, was the wisest as well as the most honourable Way of disarming the poor Sting of its Intention; and not to indulge the Author's Pride so far, as to let him suppose himself considerable enough for a Reply, would be the best Way of letting him know, that my *History* bids Defiance to all

Contradiction, and that *Truth* can but fully her Whiteness, in submitting to wrestle with so dirty an Adversary.

I must confess, when a Friend of mine told me, (sometime before the gentle Readers about Town were diverted with this Letter) that three of the brightest Genius's of *Antegoa*, who had the Advantage of a liberal Education, and some of them Students of the Law too, had undertaken to answer my Book: I expected a more vigorous Attack than the Nature of the Thing would justly bear, (but still within the becoming Bounds) and that they would endeavour to supply the Defect of Merit in their Cause with an artificial Kind of Reasoning, and the false Lights which misapply'd Learning might have furnish'd them: I could not suppose their joint Efforts would produce only general Exclamations, without attempting a Conviction of particular Falsehoods. I could never imagine they would rest altogether upon Negatives, without advancing some Shadow of Reason for them, some faint Glimmering of Argument; nor that they could be so blindly prejudic'd, as to think such a Manner of Proceeding could possibly have the desir'd Effect, or weaken the Credit of a *History* with any Person, whose Assent bears a Value, or whose Censure can be thought worth regarding.

The

The Fury of the Attack, indeed, answer'd my Expectation; but I was miserably deceiv'd in the rest of my Conclusions; and was not a little surpriz'd, to find the Product of their almost three Months Study, come out at last in a doughty *Grub-street* Performance, stuff'd with personal Reflections and stinging Satyr, which carry'd such a Self-Condemnation, as might well have dispens'd with my Silence, did not the Uppishness of their Partisans provoke my Friends to lay me under an Injunction to the contrary.

The Cause I espous'd, happen'd, in one Sense, to be that of the Weak against the Strong; the Gentleman, whose Character I was to vindicate, being crush'd by Faction, and sunk under the Load of Calumny his Enemies threw upon him: The Difficulty of his Defence was the greater, as it was to struggle with a general Vogue, which a considerable Length of Time, and the Impunity that attended his Assassins, seem'd to confirm; and the Strength of his Innocence, with the Justice of his Cause, was all the Assistance I had to depend upon, against a prevailing vicious Inclination to embrace Scandal upon Hearsay, without any farther Examination.

But whoever can have Ill-nature enough to join in the common Cry, of *oppressing the Unhappy*, will find nothing easier than additional Accusations, however groundless, and unreasonable, and contradicting, in gross, whatsoever is offer'd in Vindication, however well attested and authoriz'd.

And that the present Author, or Authors, have put themselves to no other Trouble, I think I may venture to affirm, from the Air of Levity, mixt with a ridiculous Scurrility, which runs thro' this whole Epistle: So that 'tis somewhat like the hunting of a Shadow, to attempt catching them at any Facts worth Observation, the whole Drift being no more than to prejudice the Publick by crafty Insinuations and malicious Suggestions against me, that my Book (which tells such ungrateful Truths) may be discredited and contemn'd: But 'tis hoped there are yet such Remains of Equity, as will require some other Vouchers to support the Infamy, than can be met with in their Letter.

I shall therefore endeavour to trace my Antagonist pretty closely, and hope 'twill not be accounted Vanity, if in the Pursuit I must be obliged to insist a little on the Integrity of my Character: he is so free with, in Opposition to that of *his* Favourite People he so highly extols.

His

His Manner of Address in the very Introduction, as it comes from an Apponent, carries a malicious Hint, that he had been acquainted with some Ill of me; where he says, *The Intimacy I have with your Character, tho' a Stranger to your Person, makes me take this publick Freedom in giving you my Sentiments of a Book which bears your Name;* but as I am, indeed, a Stranger to him, whether he be so to me or not, so the Intimacy he gives me Leave by this Letter to have with his Character, gives me no Reason to be sorry for being so; but rather convinces me, that I ought not to be desirous of cultivating an Acquaintance with a Person, whose Principles can permit to be an Advocate for the highest Crimes, and who can be so merry with Peoples Misfortunes.

The Part he takes, on this Occasion, makes it plain, that whatever Intimacy he can have with my Character, must proceed from my avow'd Enemies; and 'tis my Happiness, they can reproach me with nothing I should be asham'd of, if proclaim'd to the World; I can look back with Pleasure, on all the Actions of my Life, and if they have not been injurious to my self, am conscious they cou'd be so to none else; I have neither the Anxieties of Murder, Treason, nor Rebellion, to disturb my inward Quiet, nor a-

my ill got Possession, attended with the Cries of the Fatherless and the Widow, to torment me with the perpetual Din of Restitution. This Peace of Conscience carries an honest Man through all Extremities, renders all Afflictions supportable, all Misfortunes easy, and the Labours and Difficulties to be struggled with in an honourable Pursuit, pleasant and surmountable. I'll give my Enemies leave to boast of it if they can, and return to my Adversary, who goes on thus; *Ifancy you are but a single Author, a Foster-Father; learned Cheats borrow great Names, and fix them at the Head of a Book for it's better Sale; you are acquainted with a Secret newly practis'd by the most leading Men, viz. to get a Livelihood by hiring out their Names. I cannot think Mr. George French is the real Author of such a mean contemptible Piece, deliver'd with the utmost Partiality, and many Passages related without the least Adherence to Truth, &c.*

Now, I think, there can be no greater Sign of a desperate Cause, than such Intemperance of Language; which plainly shews, that when a Man is at a Loss for Argument, or good Sense, he becomes angry, and falls a scolding at what he cannot rationally confute. It gives me no Concern at all, whether he'll vouchsafe to allow or deny me the Merit (if
any

any there be) of the Performance, which makes him so peevish; since I can't find what it is to his Purpose, whether I'm the real or Foster-Father of that Work, only with which 'twas his Business to quarrel; and the more mean and contemptible it was, the easier wou'd be the Conquest. If he had quoted the particular Passages so falsely related, as he mentions them in general, he had indeed fix'd an Infamy upon me, but 'till then his Fancy alone will never do it; and if I might fancy in my Turn too, it shou'd be, that he is better acquainted with new Secrets, learned Cheats, hiring Names, and has more Need of them than his unknown humble Servant, whose Name he may raze out of the Title Page of his Book, and put any other in its room that pleases him better, provided he goes no farther; for it is not worth while to offer any other Satisfaction to one whose Fancy and Inclinations are so bent to believe but what he pleases.

From a Passage in the 65th Page of the History, he draws the only probable Inference to strengthen his Opinion, why I cou'd not be the Author of that Book; because says he, *I read there, ' That Mr. George French lying in his Gore of some Wounds he had before receiv'd, was shot in his Mouth, of which Wounds he recover'd, to the great Surprise and Wonder* of

' of all that saw him. Now it is to be
 ' suppos'd (adds he) that you wou'd have a
 ' greater Regard to Modesty, than thus to set
 ' down your own Misfortunes, (tho' it be in
 ' Imitation of one of our greatest Historians.)
 To which I answer, that I have always
 paid a due Deference to that Virtue, and
 that my Intent was so far from Ostentati-
 on in publishing that Book, that I wou'd
 have contented my self with the secret
 Pleasure of the Action, were I not per-
 swaded that concealing my Name, would
 have carry'd in it a silent Reflection on the
 Truth of the History; such a Conflict had
 that Consideration with my Modesty on
 this Occasion, that the Book was intirely
 printed off, before I determin'd to appear in
 the Title Page, being prompted to the un-
 dertaking by more generous Motives than
 the Vanity of acquiring an empty Name
 I cou'd never propose to be famous for.
 'Tis, however, pretty odd, that he should
 put me in Mind of the Example of one of
 our greatest Historians, and at the same
 Time find Fault with my following such
 a Precedent; and still more strange is it
 (if my Information about the Authors be
 right) that a Triumvirate of *Antegoa* Men,
 shou'd draw their Pens in Defence of Mo-
 desty, when its very opposite Character
 infects the whole Country; but as I have
 in the History, as well as my Memory
 cou'd

cou'd furnish me, endeavour'd to separate the Sheep from the Goats; so would I here, and every where else that the Reflections seem general, be understood to point only at the *Faction* and its Adherents, exclusive of the *honest Party*, who being innocent of the horrid Crimes, justly deserve to be clear'd of the consequential Imputations.

That there was but one George French (says he) *in the Action of Colonel Parke, able to write or protect such a learned History as goes under your Name, I am positive of.* By which *Positiveness* he plainly confesses himself to have been in that Rebellion, and, consequently, his Sentiments, which he indeed gives with a great deal of Freedom, must be allow'd to flow from the Prejudice of that Party, and deliver'd for their Service; but he does me an Honour, in mentioning my being in the *Action* with *Colonel Parke*, where I have the Comfort of having done my Duty; and my Sufferance on that Occasion, which I esteem one of the greatest Blessings of my Life, affords me a Pleasure beyond the Power of all their Riches to give those concern'd against him.

To rake the Book in Order, after he had done with the *Title Page*, he turns to the Preface, ('tis much he spar'd the *Dedication*) and very whimsically, *Pag. 2.* finds Fault

Fault with my addressing *the Publick*, to be candid in their Judgment of the History, and engage their good Opinions of the Author's Intent in publishing such a Treatise. This is the first Instance I ever knew, or could hear of its being reputed a Fault, or beneath the Dignity of History, to court the Publick's Favour in a *Preface*: And if on any Occasion such a Method were allowable, I am certain there was as much Reason for it in the present Case, as could be admitted in any other. Ill Opinions, Prepossessions, and Prejudices, were as so many Bars in the Way to the Book's Reception: And there wanted not a strong clamorous Party, whom it concern'd, to crush it with their Noise, if all other Attempts fail'd: Is not then the Endeavour to remove such Objections, if possible, or at least to lay them for a while, and engage the Reader to a thorough Perusal of what is offer'd to set him right, by no Means to be attempted? Yes, surely; I take that to be the chief End of a *Preface*; and this Author must offer something besides his Raillery, before he can convince me of the contrary.

Notwithstanding his bold Assertion, That out of Respect to Justice, I contradicted the Opinion of the most able Judges, and the very Sentence of the Laws, he will find it difficult to make either the *Preface*,

or

or any Passage in the whole Book speak as much: And if not, his Malice against me, in it, will turn to a gross Reflection of his own upon the Government, in his scandalous Supposition, that my just Indignation against such heinous Crimes as *Murder and Rebellion*, was contrary to the Sentiments of the most able Judges, and the Sentence of the Laws: Such an Insinuation, were I capable of it, would indeed be sufficient to prejudice my Readers against me; but so far was I from leaving Room for such a Thought, that I nowhere suppos'd any Persons, besides the Parties concern'd, and those deeply engag'd with them, could be so wicked as to vindicate or approve of the Action. I was not altogether so ignorant of the Laws, as not to know they had an Abhorrence for Rebellion and Murder; and I have often heard that great Ornament to his Profession, my Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, express from the Bench a Detestation of those Crimes in the Case of Colonel *Parke*; and I shall never forget what his Lordship said, on the 19th of *February*, 1716-17, at *Guild-Hall*, in the Case of * *Watkins and Mackennen*, against Colonel *Douglas*,

* *Daniel Mackennen and Samuel Watkins, two Leading Men in the Rebellion in Antegoa; being sent over by Colonel Douglas,*

Douglas, for false Imprisonment; which was to this Purpose, *This is such an extraordinary Cause as I never expected would be brought before me; since it is manifestly owing to Colonel Douglas's Mismanagement, and to his not complying with his Instructions to take up a Number of the most criminal in that Rebellion, not exceeding Six, nor less than Three, that this Wattkins and Mackennen, with several others who were prov'd to be such, were not hang'd as they deserv'd. And I am surpriz'd that they should (for so extraordinary a Favour to them, and for his acting in such a Manner contrary to his Instructions, as no body ever suffer'd, and renders it scarce possible ever any can) thus requite him, who is now suffering for the same, &c.*

So that however that great Man might have been imposed upon by false Informations concerning Colonel Parke's private Conduct, which I hope may be remov'd, if his Answer to the Articles against him in my Book has the Honour of his Lordship's Perusal; I say, howe-

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Douglas, charg'd with the said Rebellion and Murder of Colonel Parke, upon their Arrival in England had their Liberty from the Master of the Ship they were sent with; but were afterwards taken up in London by the Lord Chief Justice's Warrant, and committed, by Sir Richard Hoar, to Newgate, on the Application of Colonel Parke's Relations; but being discharg'd by pleading a Pardon, they brought this Action against Douglas, who was the very Person that pardon'd them, which verifies the old Proverb, *Save a Thief, &c.*

ver he might be so imposed upon, he had too great a Regard to Justice ever to countenance the Crime; which would be acting contrary to the Duty of his Place he was never known to transgress.

Justice! that glorious Virtue, deaf as well as blind to all worldly Considerations, is a Punisher of the Wicked, as well as a Rewarder of the Good: And the Cruelty is as great in not punishing some, as pardoning none; inasmuch as a general Amnesty encourages Villainy, and renders the common Safety precarious. And as the ablest Judges are but Ministers of this Justice, and the Laws are founded thereupon, the Sentence of them must accord with it; and those able Judges are no longer so, than in their Interpretations of those Laws, they consult and have Respect to the Reason and Foundation of them, and pronounce their Sentences without any Prepossessions, Prejudices, or Engagements whatsoever.

This I hope, out of Respect to Justice, I may be allow'd to affirm, without any Impeachment of the ablest Judges, or Contradiction of the Laws. And if upon the strictest Examination, this be the utmost that the Whole or any Part of my Book can be possibly strain'd to imply, the heavy Charge of my Opponent must of Course,

Course revert upon himself, for a contrary Insinuation.

He next falls upon my Sincerity, and puts the following grave Question, *p. 2, What reasonable Man can think that the Author glanc'd his Eye either on Party, Malice, or Interest it self? Could the Price of a Book induce a Man (tho' accusom'd to Wounds) to break thro' such inviolable Rights, as to expose the Character of Persons, that were, before publishing that History, esteem'd Gentlemen of undoubted Honour and Integrity, &c.* Which scarce deserves Notice on any other Account, than the Stupidity of the Enquirer, in questioning a Man's Intention, against his express solemn Protestation; without instancing in any one Particular, whereby it might be render'd probable, or so much as possible, the Publication could be with those Views only in the Question. And as there is no other Way of judging with Certainty of any Writer's Intention, than by the general Tendency of his Performance, if that will naturally bear the Construction of his first Professions, if it be no more than what is very common, and consistent with the Obligations of public Spirit, Generosity, Good-nature, and Christianity itself, which I hope are not yet banish'd from hence, as well as that Part of the World my Correspondent mentions to be beyond
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the Line, *p.* 6. Then is it both unjust and ridiculous to force any other Meaning upon him. And as to the Characters of his Gentlemen, if displaying them in their proper Colours be breaking through their Rights, I plead guilty; for I knew of no Right they had to put them above Examination, or to oblige the World to bear their Injuries in Silence, and let Honour and Integrity be violated, and lose their Purity, by a base Prostitution and Application of them to wrong Persons; neither can any Apprehension of Wounds make me deny, that to expose the Baseness of such Characters as have impos'd themselves upon the World for the contrary of what they really were, and to put their Wick- edness out of Countenance, were partly the Ends of that History; wherein if I ran any Hazard, I have the Reward of a proportionable Honour, and the Esteem it must always beget, to despise Dangers for the Sake of Truth, which the united Efforts of factious Parties and Cabals can never keep long in Eclipse. By the Malice that fills this whole Page against me, it may be easily perceiv'd how little they can object against my Book, which puts them in such a Passion; and that nothing can be more grating than Home-Truths, which remind People of their Villainies.

Page 3. He hopes I'll lend him my *Patience*, and observe the *Solidity of his Arguments*: But even upon a second Reading, which he begs of me, in the same Page, that I may understand him the better, I can't, for my Life, find any Thing like a solid, or any Argument at all. That was what I wanted, and impatiently hoped he would come to, when the witty Fit he had began with had spent it self: I love a well-manag'd Argument mightily, especially when it's void of Hollowness, and not finding it, I began to suspect my own Penetration, and was angry at the Disappointment; because there a Man has Room to shew his Parts, and there's some Credit to be got in the End: But he soon puts me out of Expectation, and chooses to be deem'd a merry Coxcomb, rather than to enter into a serious Answer to my Book. I doubt the World will rather think him a splenatick Fool, for taking so much Pains to so little Purpose, as to tire himself in writing a Letter, p. 8. only to tell me, he could not believe I was serious when I wrote my History; and he gives that as *His most weighty Reason for not being so*: I can assure him, however, he is mistaken; for I never was more serious in my Life. I had too great an Abhorrence of the Crimes and fatal Story to be merry with them; and the Subject was so copious,
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the Facts so well supported, and the Villainy so apparent, that I needed not that Stiffness of Air and affected Passion he attributes to me, to gain Credit from the Unprejudic'd; neither did I at all doubt, considering the Method I took, but such would believe I spoke Truth. But, lest he should question my being at this Time also serious, I declare I am, and with all the Sedateness imaginable intend to be particular to his following most serious Question, for he seems to be very fond of Interrogatories, and thus propounds, p. 3. *What unprejudic'd, candid Reader, can with Justice think on your bare Affirmation, that a civiliz'd People (for I think you do not any where expressly call them Savages) would rise, and, as you are pleas'd to word it, murder their General, without the least Provocation, fair smooth Words excepted? Such a learned Gentleman as Mr. French must certainly know, that where a Thing is positively asserted, unless it be agreeable to Reason, it will not be believ'd. That your History is disagreeable to Reason, I think I may positively affirm, and appeal to the common Natures of Mankind. Poor Evasion! thus to carp at the Want of recited Evidence in so notorious a Cause. That there was an Insurrection of the Inhabitants of Antegoa, and that Colonel Parke, then cloath'd with the Queen's Authority, and arm'd with her Commission, as*

their Captain-General and chief Governour, guarded by a few of her Majesty's Troops, and under her royal Banners, was, on the 17th of *December*, 1710, attack'd in his own House, by about four or five hundred Men, of all Sorts, Sizes, and Colours, in that Insurrection: That the said Colonel *Parke*, with several of the Soldiers, and others, were kill'd, and a great many wounded, in that Attack, is a Truth so much out of the Reach of Contradiction, that I only mention it to rub up his Memory, because he seems to be forgetful; and I think it is plainly *contradicting the Opinions of the most able Judges, and the very Sentence of the Laws themselves*, not to allow, with me, the ONE to be a *Rebellion*, and the OTHER, which was the Consequence of that Rebellion, to be a *Murder*, as I very justly worded it. But he observes, I no where call them *Savages* for that Action: I agree with him, I have not expressly, tho' their own Actions, throughout the *History*, make 'em worse; for the *Savages* are only fierce against their publick Enemies, but have a good Agreement and a Government among themselves, which they are very obedient to: Witness his Neighbours of *Dominico*, whose Prince, *Carlos*, and several of his Subjects, came to *Antegoa*, to conclude a lasting Peace with the

English

English, to whom they had been formerly (and with Justice too) † bitter Enemies. The *Antegoa* People had then a good Example given them, in the Conduct and Behaviour of these poor *Hottentots* to their Prince, which was both dutiful and respectful: And this in General *Parke's* Time, when the civiliz'd People (as he calls them) were hatching of Treason and plotting the Rebellion; preparing for a War, not against Enemies, but their natural Prince, and projecting the Destruction of their own Species, Friends, Brethren, and Kindred. The Case thus stated, the Reader will soon pass his Judgment to whose Side inclines the Ballance.

As to the Provocation, I think I did 'em the Justice to give it in their own Words, as contain'd in the Articles of Complaint they exhibited against Colonel *Parke*; and there was something more pretended to be in those Articles than *fair smooth Words*. If they had thought fit to have alledg'd any more against him, I should not have fail'd regarding them in the same Manner; but as they have not, I endeavour'd

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† Old Colonel Warner, or some of that Family, went from *Antegoa* to *Dominico*, and at an Entertainment, to which he invited a great Number of the Indians, barbarously cut most of 'em off: In Revenge for which, they often came to *Antegoa*, and burnt and destroy'd a great Part of it, killing the Men, and carrying away all the Women and Children they could take Captives, and I can't but observe it as a just Judgement, that the youngest Son of that Family, was on that very Island murder'd by the Indians about six or seven Year ago.

your'd to satisfy my Readers, as well as I possibly could; with not only the Reasons, but all the probable Conjectures that could induce rational Creatures to enter upon such Measures. Yet I find Prejudices are not so easily to be remov'd as I imagin'd, and that Differences in Opinion will last as long as those in our Constitutions. In vain are all Endeavours of Conviction, and the most solid Reasoning, to People wilfully resolv'd to continue in an Error; upon such, Reason loses its Force, Arguments, their natural Conclusions; and Truth itself, tho' they can't contradict it, makes no Impression. Several Occurrences and Observations in Life, will, I believe, enforce this Truth upon my Readers: And if my Correspondent were not of that headstrong Crew, he might find my Assertions plain enough, from Page 6 to 29 of the *History*. This invincible Obstinacy puts me in Mind of a Conversation a Friend of mine lately had with an Acquaintance in the City, to whom I happen'd to be known: The first Forms of the Visit being over, my Friend happen'd to cast an Eye upon the Letter I have now before me, which lay carelessly in a Window; the Glance being observ'd by the other, naturally enough introduc'd a Discourse of me, and the Subject which occasion'd the Letter:

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Whereupon my Friend being ask'd, whether I had answer'd it, resolv'd in the Negative; to which the other, in a disdainful Tone, reply'd, *Truly—— so I thought,—— for it is unanswerable:* But my Friend regarding the Reason more than the Air of a Speech, rejoin'd, That I continu'd silent, not because I could not answer it, but meerly through a contemptible Opinion I entertain'd of it, that it deserv'd none: And then ask'd, Whether the Justice of a Perusal was done my Book, as well as the Letter; which brought out this very equitable Declaration, *No—— not I—— the Letter tells me 'tis all Lies—— and I will believe it; so I need not give my self the Trouble.*

I ask Pardon for this Digression, and beg Leave to return to my Adversary, for whose Information, as well as my Readers farther Satisfaction, I'll add the following Particulars, (as Occasions of the Rebellion) perhaps he is yet ignorant of; which will be found in the Conduct and Characters of Colonel *Christopher Codrington, Barry Tankard, William Thomas, Daniel Mackennen, Samuel Wattkins, and Edward Perry*, who were as so many *Catilines*, and for much the same Reasons too, in a Conspiracy against the Happiness of their Country. And, to take them in Order, I'll begin with the first.

Colonel *Christopher Codrington*, (whether enrag'd with Envy, at Colonel *Parke's* being preferr'd before him to that Government he once had the Command of, or whether excited by the wild Starts of a crazy Brain, that much about that Time began to affect him) was the first who infused Fears and Jealousies into the Minds of the People, and stirr'd them up to Division; which no Person could manage more artfully, as he was superior in Parts as well as Fortune to most, if not all others in *America*, which begets Respect every where, but a Veneration in those Parts, where his Sentiments met with a general blind Acquiescence from the Multitude. In the midst of the Distractions he occasion'd, he play'd the Hypocrite so nicely, that to outward Appearance none carry'd more smoothly, and with a fairer Face, to the General, than Mr. *Codrington*; but a requisite Mixture of the Serpent with the Dove meeting in Colonel *Parke*, he saw into the Proceedings, and made an early Discovery of the vile Practices: And foreseeing the Danger, he concluded to strike at the Root of the Evil, and prevent its Growth: Calling the said *Codrington* to Account, he warmly reprimanded him for the ill Treatment, telling him how much more consistent it was with his Character, as a Gentle-

Gentleman, and the Generosity of Spirit always suppos'd to accompany a liberal Education, to appear a publick Patriot, than a base Incendiary: Yet as this Re-proof begat a present Submission, it occasion'd a Discontent, which 'twas impossible wholly to smother in such a Breast as Mr. Codrington's, but broke out in a violent Relapse, that rag'd with more Fury: And to shun a just Resentment, he retir'd to *Barbadoes*, from whence, by an uninterrupted Correspondence, he continu'd to refresh the Dissensions he had sown, and keep up the Ferment he occasion'd to his Dying Day.

Barry Tankard, a Creature of the said *Codrington's*, and one of the Council, was the next who join'd in the dark Intrigue, being puff'd with Pride, and a plentiful Fortune obtain'd by Marriage; fir'd with Ambition and an over-rated Opinion of himself, thought nothing less than the Lieutenant-Governour's Post due to his Merit; and to obtain the same, left no Persuasive unexperienc'd, no Stratagem unattempted, nor false Insinuation unsay'd, to the Prejudice of the † Gentleman

† John Yeamans, Esq; late Lieutenant-Governour, turn'd out by General Hamilton's Interest for being too honest, and not having countenanc'd the Rebellion.

man then worthily filling that Post. But as Colonel *Parke* was too good a Judge of Men, not to distinguish their Worth, so was he too just, to indulge the unreasonable Presumption of the one in Violation of the other's Right, while his Conduct was blameless. Wherefore Mr. *Tankard* (who could not bear so grievous a Disappointment) flies into Faction, and becomes mutinous.

The next who shew'd his Discontent, was one *William Thomas*, whose good Estate on the Island made him inferior to none in Pride and Ambition, and (he thought) entitl'd him to a great Share in the Administration: He must needs be Treasurer, or Things can't go right; without his Assistance the Government can't subsist; and for such a one to be slighted was insupportable. But as no just Cause could be assign'd for the Removal of the * Gentleman in Possession, he had likewise the Mortification of a Disappointment, and joins the *Faction*; tho', till then, he never had a friendly or even civil Correspondence with those who compos'd it.

Daniel

* *Joseph French, Esq; an honest Gentleman, of very good Parts and Fortune.*

* *Daniel Mackennen*, a Scots Apothecary, who laid the Foundation of a large Fortune he acquir'd on a corrupt unwarrantable Practice in Physick, whereby he became Heir, Executor, and Administrator, to the unfortunate Wretches fall'n into his Hands; and afterwards eminent for depopulating the Island, by driving off a great many poor Families, to enlarge his ill got Possessions, in Revenge for his not being admitted of the Council, and Resentment of *Thomas's* Disappointment, who was his Brother-in-Law, combines with the Disaffected, and makes himself a Leader of the Faction.

Samuel Watkins (tho' very unfit for any Post, on Account of his barbarous murdering one ||*Weatherhill* in cold Blood, by a Stab under a Table) was, on Colonel *Parke's* coming to the Government, Chief Justice of the Courts, † as well as Commissary

* This Man was violently suspected to have poison'd Sir *William Mathews*, Colonel *Parke's* Predecessor, (with whom they began to quarrel) who dy'd in the Operation of a Dose of Physick of his Prescription and Preparation.

‡ Yet this very Man, with the additional Guilt of a Rebellion, and a Murder of a fresher Date, was lately made by General *Hamilton*, and is at this Time, Chief Judge of the Courts in Antegoa. O rare Justice!

† There is but one Chief Justice in that Island, who is indifferently so of all the Courts.

missary of the Stores, and Collector of the Powder-Duty, valuable Posts in that Island. And tho' the General often declar'd he would not GIVE a Man so unqualify'd any Post, yet in Regard to the Numerousness of his Family, and the Straitness of his Circumstances, he permitted him, as well as most others, to enjoy the Places he found them possess'd of: But this Man, apprehending the General intended to deprive him of some of his Places, on Complaints that were made against him, disdainfully quitted them all, and enter'd the Cabal, not doubting but their Interest would soon overthrow the General, and then he should be triumphantly restor'd.

* *Edward Perry*, Surveyor General of the Customs, a Person of an implacable Spirit and seditious Principle, endeavouring to have the Collector || of the Customs remov'd from that Office, to make Room for one of his own Relations, and failing in the Attempt, became an irreconcilable Enemy to the General, devoted himself to the Service of the *Faction*, and was a chief

* *The same who, sometime before the Rebellion, charg'd General Parke with treading in King Charles the First's Steps, and bid him beware of (what he call'd) his DESERVED FATE.*

|| *Richard Buckeridge, Esq; a very honest Gentleman.*

chief Instrument of conveying their Rancor into the Minds of the Populace, 'till the whole Lump was infected.

The Cabal being thus form'd, that their Machinations might want no proper Instruments, they inveigled a Priest; whose sanctify'd Profession they found necessary to authorize their Inventions, and make the Church (the most dangerous Enemy) a Party in their pretended Sufferings. To which his Pulpit in the Island, and the Ear of the late Bishop of *London* here at Home, not a little contributed. And to have Assistance from the Law as well as the Gospel, they entertain'd a Solicitor, * who, by Virtue of his second Sight, foresaw the Management of their Cause wou'd by far exceed the Income of his Pettifoggery, and offer'd his Service to be their Agent.

Thus when People come once to be blown up with Pride and Ambition, when they become so superlatively vain of their own conceited Abilities, as to account all others, in Respect to them, both despicable and insignificant, when they center all Happiness in the Opulency of Fortune, and the giddy Applauses of a fickle Multitude; when all Subordination

* William Nevin.

dination and Duty are set at nought, and exploded as slavish Principles, no Wonder Effects should follow their Causes, and that all other Ways failing, Villainy and Fraud should be made the Clue to their aim'd at Pitch of Greatness.

To this End Brawls and Dissentions are stirr'd up, Jealousies and Fears are instill'd, rash Judgments and severe Censures, idle Stories and base Aspersions, are spread Abroad, to raise a Storm, that they may be Gainers by the general Wreck; and force the Helm of Government from those Hands which wou'd set Bounds to their Presumptions, and restore the publick Credit and Prosperity of Trade, by Remedies in CHANCERY, which the Corrupt COMMON LAW deny'd their injur'd Creditors. for as Factions generally plunge People into Difficulties, the deeper they engage themselves in its Service, the more Need they have of a Stagnation of the Law to evade the Justice of its Execution.

This particular Account of the true Spring of the Rebellion in *Antegoa*, I hope is agreeable to Reason and Experience too: But as for *my History's being not so*, having already submitted it to the Publick, I shall only observe here, that before my Correspondent had so positively affirm'd it, and appeal'd to the common Na-
tures

tures of Mankind, he wou'd have done well to have quoted the particular Part or Passages in it, whereupon he grounds such Appeal; since he cannot think the whole to be so, without denying the Rebellion and Murder, there related, to have had a Being, and affirming that giving a History of such Actions was always deem'd unreasonable: As therefore the Manner o. doing it, is what he must have made the Foundation of his Appeal; pointing to Particulars might perhaps have answer'd his Ends, whereas he has now done nothing.

But by this he introduces the following Insinuation, by which he would usher in a notorious Falsity, p. 3, 4, in this Manner. *Nay, had your History but small Grounds to be believ'd, an unbiass'd Reader wou'd reject them when he consider'd, that those Persons term'd Rebels, had a Tryal for Life, and were acquitted.* His Ignorance, (if it be such) of this Fact, as well as other Matters in the Letter, makes me sometimes believe my Correspondent to be some Hackney-Scribler, who might have forgot his Instructions, or mistook the Meaning of his Informers; for I can't suppose an Antegoa-man cou'd expect to be excus'd by pleading Ignorance, or would subject himself to so easy a Conviction of Falshood, as to affirm those Persons
had

had Tryals, in Contradiction to the Records of *Westminster-Hall*, which contain only that of *Henry Smyth*, I have mention'd in my unreasonable History (as he calls it) without letting his Readers know of any other Tryals had elsewhere; tho' I took particular Notice of *Watkins*, *Mackennen*, and *Kerby's*, having been only indicted and arraign'd, but discharg'd without Tryal, as the other was acquitted with one, upon their pleading a Pardon (I now add) corruptly and clandestinely obtain'd. Can all the Rebels then be included in single Mr. *Smyth*, or does such a Pardon change the Nature of the Crimes? But whosoever was the Author, since he would have the World believe he had some *Regard to Modesty*, by his contrary Imputation to me, p. 2. I wonder he should act so inconsistently with himself, in so barefac'd a Violation of Truth; but it puts me in Mind that there are two Persons * still living, who were actually excepted out of that Pardon, and in Custody at the Time of its Publication, whom the Government may yet perhaps think fit to bring to a Tryal, and make Examples of; no doubt they'll be much oblig'd to my Correspondent for giving this Occasion of mentioning them.

He

* John King, William Hamilton.

He afterwards, very arbitrarily says, p. 4. you *MUST* know that Reason and Nature keep an exact Correspondence, and never jarr; which obliges me to tell him, that I dont like being *MUSTED* even into Reason, but will freely give him my Opinion, that I take Nature to be under the Government of Reason: And as this abounds in a greater or smaller Degree, that must, of Consequence, be more humane or brutal; but where the one is corrupted, blinded, or deprav'd, how unruly and impetuous is the other? I have before observ'd it to be against the Nature, or, at least, the common Practice of *Savages*, to sacrifice to their Vices a faultless Person of their own Kind, set in Authority over them; but as to the well-polish'd People, remarkable too for affectionate hospitable Tempers, particularly about that Time, I wont say 'tis not very consistent with them, when I consider their Polishing consists of all Manner of Debauchery, and their affectionate Hospitality, about that Time, were riotous Assemblies, and publick Contrivances to make them popular, and ador'd by the Multitude, the more easy to effect their then hatching Villany.

I believe whoever my Correspondent is, the Inhabitants of *Antegoa* will give him little Thanks for mentioning their *Wives*

and Daughters on this Occasion, where he says p. 4 *the General took Care to people the Island with them*; and by chance he might have reproach'd some of his own Family among the rest; however, I must do the Ladies of *Antegoa* the Justice, to acquit them of this Falstiy, wherein the Author plainly shews such a Composition of bad Manners, ill Nature, and Malice, as would break through all Rules of Decency, and sacrifice the Privileges of Sex and Condition, to expose Persons and gratify his Revenge. Thus is this new invented Scandal thrown upon the fair Sex, to make the General personally odious, and furnish an Excuse for the Mens Rebellion, when no just Fault cou'd be prov'd in his Administration: A Crime purposely feign'd and trump'd up for that wicked End; and never before of the Number of their pretended Grievances, as indeed the Ladies Behaviour had never given the least Room for so vile a Suggestion. Tho' I must add, to their Honour, that this must have been more the Effects of a virtuous Principle in themselves, than any Merit of their Husbands, &c. whose surly, ill-natur'd, and abusive Conduct, might make them conscious of deserving the ill Treatment, and therefore afraid of it.

His

His next Accusation, is that of *Demo-
lishing the Fortifications*; which is so fairly
clear'd up in the Answer to the ninth
Article, *p. 123 to 131*, the Assemblies Ad-
dress of Thanks, *p. 348, 349*, and Colo-
nel Lilly's Report, *p. 345, 347*, in the
History, that its amazing how one pre-
tending to have read it *with Patience*, can
farther insist thereupon, without produc-
ing some reasonable Evidence to support
the contrary; and 'till then, the Ground-
lessness and Falsity of this Charge, will
stand there so sufficiently prov'd, that
'twould be a needless Attempt here to
offer any farther Justification.

But here I believe my Author finds
himself at a Loss for any real Crimes to
fix upon Colonel Parke, and therefore
finds Fault, with me, *p. 4*, for *not mention-
ing one Vice he was guilty of, tho'* (after his
wonted Manner he shoots at random, and
affirms,) *they by far exceeded his Virtues*;
and what if I have not touch'd upon his
Vices, as very foreign to my Purpose and
Design, I am pretty confident I have no
where unmann'd him so much, as to af-
firm he was exempt from Frailties; but I
always thought a Writer had more Bu-
siness with his own, than other Peoples
private Sins; which, if ever to be men-
tion'd, ought to be done very tenderly,
because so few, very few, can do it with-

out being rack'd with the Remembrance of their own. And for an Argument (I suppose) of the Peoples being justifiable in their Proceedings, he would have his Reader accompany him into his Fit of Admiration, where he says, *p. 4.* 'tis very strange that so many ingenious Gentlemen shou'd be blinded and deluded, and not readily offer their Liberties as a Sacrifice to the publick Good of the Island; but, I say, the Wonder ceases to those that know the Ingenuity of those Gentlemen, if any they cou'd pretend to, who were so sadly overwhelm'd with the Delusions of Faction, and prostituted to the brutal Pleasures of Gluttony and Luxury, in Brothels, Taverns, Gaming, and all other riotous Excesses, that it took up most of the Time which shou'd have otherwise been employ'd in benefiting their Countrey; so that in their little Senate * (if I may so call it) they introduc'd Clamour for Seriousness, Drunkenness for Sobriety, Wrangling instead of Unanimity, a confus'd mixt Noise and Talkativeness, instead of decent regular Attention, and a railing insignificant Jargon, instead of pertinent De-

* The Proceedings of the Assembly sufficiently justify these Assertions; and several Gentlemen who were Members thereof, have often declar'd as much. See the Deposition of Humphry Othman.

bates, and the orderly Proceedings to dispatch the necessary Business before them. 'Twas this occasion'd their being so easily impos'd upon by the cunning Artifices of Col. Parke's Adversaries, and their seeing *his most earnest Endeavours for the publick Good* through the wrong End of the Perspective, when the Lords of Trade, before whom all the publick Proceedings were laid from Time to Time, saw them in quite another Light, and not only approv'd of his Actions; but gave him the Character of the best Governour the Queen had, or perhaps should have during her Reign. And how valuable soever Liberty be, that is certainly a mistaken one, which is us'd for a Cloak to Malicioufness; and well deserv'd to be restrain'd when it exceeds its just Limits, within which it is truly valuable, and only beneficial to Society.

The Letter Writer might with a great Deal of Safety to the Honour of his Friends or Employers, have omitted the Mention of their *very gallantly exposing their Lives in Defence of their Country*, if he had read, or remember'd, what is justly charg'd upon them on that Account, in the Answer to the ninth Article in the History p. 124, 125; for I can find no late Proof they gave of their Valour to retrieve the Disgrace there mention'd, un-

less he wou'd have us take their late Rebellion for one, where indeed they have expos'd themselves, but it was to the Halters, and not gallantly, to a handful of Men standing in their own Defence, who being attack'd, forc'd these gallant Men, tho' ten to one in Number, to make Use of the natural Advantages of Situation, and meanly to prostrate themselves on the Earth, and creep, like Worms, to the Covert of Trees, Stumps, Shrubs, Rocks, &c. which the Place afforded, that eminently commanded such an inferior expos'd Enemy.

As for his Piece of Mythology, *p.* 5, if he had not been beforehand with me, I might with more Justice have apply'd it to Colonel *Parke's* Case, than he possibly can to his Party, by inverting the Characters, and making the one, in Respect to their Innocency, the Sheep in the Fable, and the other, the Beasts of Prey: As this wou'd be doing no Injury to the old Moralist, so wou'd it be adhering closely to the Truth; since the Rebels first offer'd a Peace, by the old † Schoolmaster, on Condition that the General would discharge his Guard; but this he both bravely and politickly refus'd, foreseeing, if he comply'd before they dispers'd, he

† Nathanael Crump, a leading Man in the Faction.

shou'd impotently fall a Victim to their Fury; whereas if subdu'd by Force, which was the worst cou'd come of it, he should acquire the Glory to his Memory, of bravely falling in the Cause of his Country.

He proceeds next to find Fault with the Order of my History, and desires, p. 4, that *I would be so good-natur'd as to inform him what Service I expected from three Quarters of my Paper.* I must confess, misplacing the Articles and Answers, which ought to have appear'd in the Beginning of the History is a Fault, but committed by the Printer in my Absence; and I rather chose to make my self chargeable with such a Blunder, than, by omitting them, deprive the Readers of so much Satisfaction, and do Colonel Parke's Memory the Injury of concealing a Defence so just, and on all Accounts so advantageous to his Character. 'Tis this, I believe, makes my Opponent angry at the swelling of the Volume; because the additional Expence of Paper contains those Articles and Answers, with Depositions publickly taken, to support Matters of Fact; and the Proceedings of a general Council, and general Assembly held at St. Christopher's, to expose as well the stubborn Perverseness of the Antegoa Members, who put a Stop to the transacting any Business

on that Occasion, as the shameful Corruptions in the Regiment; which highly deserv'd publick Notice; and the whole, so much found Fault with, exposes as well the groundless Cause of Quarrel with the General, in the very Words of his Enemies themselves, as many other Pieces of the secret History of my Correspondent's favourite People, which must be everlastingly reproaching them with Shame and Confusion.

He now returns to the General, whom I had truly affirm'd in the History to have kill'd Captain Piggot; and purely out of a Spirit of Contradiction, that none of my Assertions might be credited, addresses me in this Manner, *Let me tell you a SECRET, and pray keep it so, (for I fear the like Usage) that Mr. Michael Ayon came behind that Gentleman's Back and shot him; risum teneatis amici.* Was there ever such a Mixture of Madness and Folly, thus to publish an Infamy to the World, and sarcastically desire it may be kept a SECRET; this is such an Absurdity, as one must have rather expected from the Drunkenness of a Sot, than from a Man's Pen, pretending to be a Judge of Reason, and appealing to the common Nature of Mankind. This Secret however I have often heard, before my unknown Correspondent was pleas'd to be so communicative;

nicaive; but as it proceeded from such as were not very remarkable; for strictly adhering to the Truth, and I knew the Falsity, I was not at all cautious of affirming the contrary in my Book: And tho' I have no Reason at present to give it up, as my Correspondent would have it; yet, I take it to be of no great Consequence, by whose Hands the unfortunate Man fell, since he had his Desert, for being made the Tool || of that Party. As for Mr. Ayon's coming behind his Back, (notwithstanding the Frequency of the Practice in *Antegoa*) I never knew, or heard, that he gave any Grounds, on any Occasion, for such a Charge to lye against him; and I am much mistaken if he fears FACING my Correspondent or any Man else, when an Injury or just Cause requires it; but has most Reason, of the two, to be afraid of that Usage from the *Antegoa* Men, who by the By, are scarcely to be attack'd any other Way, but have their *Sandys* † to be Bra-

vo's

|| He was kept continually Drunk in Town for three Days, to get him to head the Rebellion; and had made a Vow, which he bound with Oaths, never to go to his House 'till he had done Col. Darke's Business.

† A Negro Man so call'd, who shot General Darke through the Arm as he rode along the high Road, out of a Cane-Piece; for which Service his Master gave him his Freedom, and convey'd him off the Island in Safety.

vo's, and Bush-Fight their Masters Quarrels for them. And as this Letter Writer confesses to be afraid, because he knows he deserves ill Usage, I'll bestow a little Advice upon him, by Way of Information.

— That 'tis dangerous blabbing of Secrets, or committing them rashly on any Occasion to any Person whatsoever, because they are seldom so well kept as not to come Abroad at one Time or other, and often to the Ruin of the Whisperer.

The inhuman Treatment of the General, which I give an Account of, History p. 62, 63, and my Correspondent satisfies himself with barely denying p. 5 of the Letter, is affirm'd without any corroborating Proof; not because I wanted sufficient Authority for it, but as the Facts are so generally known and receiv'd, I cou'd not imagine any Person, pretending to any Knowledge of *Antegoa*, cou'd have the Confidence to dispute it, since such a Man must know, that a Cloud of Witnesses are not wanting to prove it.

He says, p. 5 and 6. That (to borrow my Words) he does not Care to rake into the Ashes of my dead Hero, and opprobriously make Mention of his Vices, because (says he) it is impossible for a Person that has a small Acquaintance with his Character, to think of him, much more to talk of his arbitrary Government, without re-
membering

membring some particular Vices of the most offensive Nature, which had the Ascendant of his Virtues. Pray mark the fair Treatment I have from this Scribler, on this Occasion; for in p. 4 he charges it as a high Crime in me, to have mention'd none of Colonel Parke's Vices; and here he declares, he does not care to do it himself, so that he wou'd put the dirty Work upon me, however wide and foreign it was from my Subject, as I undertook only a History of his Administration; and keeps his own Hands clean, tho' aiming at nothing but Scandal, and therefore wou'd be very suitable to his Purpose; but if he had given himself the Trouble (since his Hand was in) of descending to those particular Vices, and Acts of arbitrary Government, he says, in gross, Colonel Parke was guilty of, he might perhaps have done his Employers some Service, by driving away that Pity, which is naturally felt for the Sufferings of innocent Persons, and stirring up in its Room that generous Principle, which always wishes well to Struggles for Liberty; whereas he now only exposes his Malice, and plainly convinces the World, that the Power, not the Will, was wanting to bring particular Instances; without which he writes to no Purpose, *quia de non Apparentibus,*

rentibus, Existentibus & non eadem est ratio.

When (says he) a Person of an imperious Disposition indulges himself with the pleasing Thoughts of Commanding; and because his Government lies beyond the * Line, concludes the Inhabitants must be barbarous. I say, when a General is possess'd with wrong Notions and a tyrannical Nature, if every Thing does not answer his Expectation, and go smoothly on, without the least Ruffle, if his Inclinations tend to the Detriment of the Government, yet that insolent Commander will have Things so and so, because it is most agreeable to his Humour; and to gratify his Passions, (which in a Commander in Chief run high) condemn the Safety of his Government, and the Charge repos'd in him. That Colonel Parke was of such a Nature, and that such was the Consequence of it, may be prov'd by every Act of his Government. In Answer to which, I must observe in his

* Here I become indebted to him for a deeper Secret than his former. This new Discovery in Geography, is an undeniable Mark of his Capacity. The People of Antegoa are so apt to be wicked, that the farther they lye out of the Way of Reproof, they will be so much the safer: And they cannot do too much for a Benefit so considerable, as this doughty Champion has oblig'd 'em with, who, at one Shore, has push'd their whole Island, at least eighteen Degrees farther from England, than it stood when I left it. I doubt, however, that this Power of removing Mountains, was not of Gods giving, since his Faith is not strong enough to believe what he finds to his Sorrow is beyond Contradiction.

his own Way, but with more Justice, that when a just Governor (whom he has not yet prov'd otherwise) to curb the Insolence, Vanity, or Avarice of a particular Set of People, refuses to let them ingross all the publick Places and Offices in his Government into their own Hands; when this Check to their Ambition fills them with unjust Indignation, and passionate Resolutions of frustrating all his Endeavours, without Regard to their Tendency; if this Behaviour of theirs is resented, as threatening the Destruction of the Community; if they are warn'd of the Danger their Obstinacy is like to plunge them into, and all Arguments us'd to bring them to their Senses, prove ineffectual; but still these haughty stubborn People will continue inflexibly to pursue the same Measures, and, to gratify their Revenge, (which in them is of a Bulk with their Ambition) impudently trample on their Allegiance and forsake their Duty, (all which the Behaviour of a certain Cabal abundantly verify'd) then may a Stander-by easily foresee a near-approaching open Rebellion, and the Life of that Governour to be in great Danger. That the Faction in *Antegoa*, were the very Persons just describ'd, and that those Consequences follow'd their Perverseness, is undeniable and true to

a great Exactness, their Actions have prov'd by a fatal Demonstration; and whether my Opponent's bare *ipse dixit* ought to be taken for a Proof of his Charge, I submit to the Impartial.

But here immediately follows, p. 6, a material Question, which deserves due Regard, were it on no other Account than it's being the only of that Kind contain'd in his whole Letter, it runs thus: *And what English Subject beside himself (meaning Colonel Parke) that had a larger or more distant Command, durst have carry'd away a Gentleman's Wife, and that before the Face of her Husband, and kept her like a Mistress; notwithstanding the earnest Solicitations of the injur'd Husband for his false Spouse:* And to give him a short Answer, truly I know no Man that was or cou'd be guilty of so great an Injustice; nor any Husband, deserving either a Wife or to live, that wou'd bear or suffer such Usage: But as Colonel Parke's Gallantry, and this Story in particular, were very industriously handed about since his Murder, to stigmatize his Memory, and beget Compassion to his Murderers, I'll beg the Reader's Patience to dwell a little upon it, in order to clear up the Mystery.

The Gentleman here mention'd, is Mr. Chester, Sen. who suddenly after his Marriage began to use his Wife very ill, and
often

often in brutal Fits, which that Person is known to be very subject to, threaten'd to be the Death of her; what Occasion she might have given by any loose Conduct of hers, to stir up those furious Humours in him, as I never heard, I'll not take upon me, in so tender a Point to account for; but certain it is, that he was so seiz'd with the Passion of Jealousy, as to forbid Mr. *Nevin* his House, and turn her twice out of Doors, before General *Parke* came to the Government: She was on those Occasions kindly entertain'd at their Houses, for several Months together, by the very People that afterwards form'd the *Faction* against Colonel *Parke*, and now so industriously spurt out this Venom against his Memory: They were then so far from believing she deserv'd her Husband's Treatment of her, that they generally condemn'd him, calling him a Jealous Coxcomb, and oblig'd him to receive her again, with Expressions of Affection, and fair Promises of future Kindness. Yet this very Party, disoblig'd, and willing to grasp at any Pretence, either to throw Dirt at the General, or to bring over Men of Mr. *Chester's* Interest on the Island to their Cabals, chang'd their Note to him, inflam'd his Jealousy, and blam'd him for allowing Colonel *Parke* the decent Freedom of his House;

pro-

proclaim'd his Wife a Whore, and him a Wirtall. The Man, † subject enough to take such Impressions, without those Excitements, not only forbad Colonel Parke also his House, but renews his Threats and Barbarities to his Wife.

On some of these Occasions it was, that the General being sent for by the unhappy Woman, (who durst not publicly apply to him) to complain of the Severities of her Husband, as chief Magistrate, and ask his Advice, with that of other Friends how to behave herself under the terrible Apprehensions she was in of being murder'd, came to the House, and had scarce sat down, when the Husband enter'd, and without other Provocation, violently thrust his Wife out of Doors; and was deaf to all the Entreaties, either the General, or one Mr. *Homes*, who happen'd at that Juncture to come by, could use with him to the contrary. And so far was Colonel Parke from forcing her away, or keeping her from her Husband as is maliciously insinuated, that he then left them, and saw the Woman but once in seven Months afterwards; who at that Time

† So sickle was he in his Temper, that it was very common with him sometimes to cry up his Wife's Virtue, to a very extravagant Degree, comparing her to the Virgin Mary; and yet in other Humours made it a frequent Practice to turn her out of Doors, on Suspicion of Lewdness.

went with the aforesaid Mrs. *Howes* to her House, and staid there 'till she had receiv'd a positive Answer from her Husband to a Message she sent him : *That she should never live with him again, nor ever come into his House* ; and then retir'd to one Mr. *Langford* a Quaker's House in the Country, on his Wife's Invitation, whose Character of Mrs *Chester*, will appear in her Deposition at the End of this Book *

Thus 'tis very plain, what-ever ill Consequences follow'd, were owing in a great Measure, to repeated Provocations from the dastardly Suspicions of the Husband, and not a little to the ill Instruments, who, to serve their own base Purposes, enrag'd the unfortunate Man to a Degree of Distraction, and in a Manner forc'd him, into those rash Methods, which must have involv'd him in unextricable Perplexities.

My Correspondents next Quere upon the aforesaid Supposition is, p. 6. *Whether any Person cou'd have blam'd the Gentleman that had his Bed abus'd, if he had kill'd the General on the Spot ; or, indeed, ever afterwards almost contriv'd his Death ;*
D what

* See the Depositions taken in Council on this Occasion by Anne Langford, Mary Langford, Mary Draper, Jane Hooper, and Mrs. Pember.

what Redress was there for him. I have before, I hope, given my Reader ample Satisfaction of the Falsity of the Allegation, as to Colonel Parke's either taking, forcing away, or detaining a Man's Wife from him; and I will here freely confess if he had, I shou'd be so far from blaming the abus'd Person, for vindicating his Honour, that I must rather have applauded him for it. But I can by no Means allow, (tho' the Fact were true) that it had been a sufficient Motive to the Rebellion of the greatest Part of the Island, whose pretended Grievances were of another Nature, and exhibited to their Sovereign, the only proper Judge of the Actions of her Servants, and of their Disputes and Differences with her People; from whom but to doubt of Redress, after such an Appeal, was so gross an Affront to Majesty, as deserv'd a severe Resentment; but to wrest the Sword of Justice from the Hands, where the Laws both human and divine had plac'd it; and in Contempt, and Violation of those Laws, which have Punishments for Crimes of the highest Nature, to take Vengeance into their own Hands, and execute the same in cruel Murder, Robbery, and Rebellion; is such an Aggravation of their Guilt, as the *English* History can scarce parallel, and, I hope, will for ever

ever be a Stranger to ; however rebellious Impudence may pretend to justify it.

In his 7th *Page*, he is surpriz'd to see me call *Gentlemen of honourable Characters, good Sense, and large Fortunes, Scoundrels*. If their Actions did not justify the Appellation, it must have return'd from whence it came, and not at all have affected them ; but as those are in the same Place express'd as the Cause, I am only to ask my unprejudic'd Readers Pardon, for being so much beforehand with him in a commendable Warmth of Resentment for such inhuman Acts of Barbarity. A little lower he says, *such Words are apt to make Men fall into a low Way of thinking, and express an old Proverb, a Rogue calls a Rogue first*. Now, if he is so willing to take that Epithet to himself, that he may, according to the old Proverb, have the Pleasure of dealing it to others whom it can't affect, I can both freely forgive him the mean Amusement, and despise that, as well as the rest of the impotent Scurrility wherewith he sullies his Paper, and for that Reason, (as he owns) *p. 7* dare not put his Name to it : But whatever Truth there may be in the Account he had of my being a *lustly proper Man, &c.* his Person, if he had made himself known, shou'd have been in no Danger, as invin-

cibly shielded by my Contempt of his Qualities; for I have a juster Notion of true Courage, than to place any Value on personal Advantages, or to suppose, with some mad Men of *Antegoa*, that it consists in brutish Impulses, Rashness of Action, or in Love of Fighting, so as inconsiderately to seek it on every trivial Occasion; yet I cannot but smile at his Manner of letting me know he dare not subscribe his Name; which is, by a WHISPER in Print. This Author sure deserves the Encouragement of a Patent for a Term of Years, to ascertain him the sole Benefit and Advantage of his new invented Method of communicating SECRETS and WHISPERS, that the Honour of such a profound Discovery may not be lost for ever to his Country.

In the next Place, I find my self oblig'd to him, *for not being Angry with me for diminishing, or rather borrowing the Virtues of the Gentlemen of Antegoa, and lending them to Colonel Parke, whom he calls my Favourite.* I must have been sillier than he is, had I gone a Borrowing to Bankrupts; if I had wanted borrow'd Plumes, I needed not have taken so long a Voyage to fetch 'em, I cou'd have had them much nearer Home; and of all Places I shou'd hardly think of *Antegoa* to supply me, where, I know by Experience, the

the *Knaves* are more numerous than the *bonest*, and the *Madmen* too many for the *Sober*; where the Laws are dealt out with Partiality, and Justice is more blind than Fortune; where the Guilty escape with Impunity; where Reason consists in Majority, and Argument stands aw'd by Oppression; where Wickedness, especially at THIS TIME * rides Triumphant, and Virtue can find no Entertainment, except from such as want Power to protect her; the Posts of Honour and Trust being fill'd with ill Humours like a dropscical Body, and scandalously enjoy'd by the unpunish'd Rebels and Murderers, who glory in their Guilt, and adore that darling Faction by which they are supported in all their Villainy. So that were I to paint a Fury, no Place could afford me greater Variety to copy from, but none so improper to furnish Characters for a Favourite, were he to depend on imaginary instead of real Virtues.

If this Man really intended a Vindication of the Inhabitants of *Antegoa*, he so often makes honourable Mention of, and had it more at Heart to clear them of the Crimes charg'd upon them, than to

D 3

feed

* Hamilton, the Hero of the Faction, being Governour, who was from the Beginning an Abettor of, and rais'd by, that Cabal, who bind him to prefer none but those of their own Party.

feed his Spleen, against the Publisher of their Wickedness; (which Spleen too, a very little Food wou'd suffice, if it's *Stomach* may be judg'd by it's *Weakness*) as I think he wou'd have me believe by his Address, p. 2. where he says, *a perfect Respect he bears to Truth, occasion'd his differing with me*; he must be infatuated for having Recourse so often to general Insinuations, and touching on the Points that turn to their greatest Disadvantage, and carry Self-Convictions in them, beyond all his stiff-affected Airs of Mirth, and ill-ap'd Ridicule to disprove. Of this Kind is his Repetition of their cowardly Usage of me, when I was reduc'd to their Power; and his vile Jestings with the Condition I was in, where he says, *he consider'd I could not run away*, will never clear them of the Cruelty they exercis'd upon me when LYING in my Gore, for I find no Reason, *on his bare Opinion*, to change that Expression for WELTERING, which I doubt he understands not; and they might with as much Bravery have treacherously shot a Man behind his Back, as to have us'd him in the Manner they did me, defenceless and almost convuls'd with the Pangs of Death. I can however assure him, that I now find as much Pleasure in the Remembrance of that Delivery, notwithstanding the

Loss

Loss of some of mine, as he can possibly please himself with *having all his Teeth*; and that I envy none theirs, who can only shew them, as he does, but want the Power of using them offensively.

He now, p. 8, on parting, assures me, *that tho' some of my Books were bought up, yet 'tis Money laid out, as Criticks do theirs on a Play, to damn it*; and as he can only speak the Sense of his Employers, I verily believe him; for I cou'd not suppose they wou'd be fond of a Work, that so much expos'd them, much less did I expect they would give the Publication any Encouragement; but rather, that they would unite their Endeavours to render ineffectual, and suppress by Clamour, a Charge, which any other Way of answering must have confirm'd, and eternally fix upon them. And to use my Adversary's Comparison as it deserves, I assure him, that, like a good Poet, I despise his, and his whole Party's inoffensive Snarling, not doubting; but the Sincerity of my Intention and the Truth of that Performance, (upon which only I wou'd be understood to value my self) will be Proof against their united Malice, as often as they shall think fit to attack it; notwithstanding his unwarranted Assertion, *That Fancy is deliver'd for Truth, and some real trivial Occurrences mention'd, to make*

the Piece be thought of an equal undoubted Veracity.

'Tis much, however, that he condescends to make even this small Allowance of Truth, after having before so confidently affirm'd the contrary, almost in every Page of his Letter; and being in this candid Humour, what Pity 'tis, it did not carry him a little farther, and oblige him, for the Satisfaction of his Readers, to point to those Passages that are either insignificant Truths, or fictitiously deliver'd for it: This might have convinc'd his Readers of the Unfairness, he every where insinuates, I treated the Subject with; and, if I cou'd not have clear'd my self, wou'd have effectually laid me under the Reproach of sacrificing Truth, and Justice too, to a scandalous Partiality and the vindictive Humour he wou'd force upon me, *p. 7*, where he wou'd have it thought, I diminish'd the Virtues of the *Antegoa* Men (*because they treated me very uncivilly*) But as he has here made only a general Charge, 'tis very probable he may fail in his Expectations, at least, 'till he is more particular; and I may then reasonably expect the Justice from the unprejudic'd, to suspend their Judgments, 'till they have given me a fair Hearing, in a Defence which I shall on any such Occasion be very ready

dy to make for their Satisfaction; and the oftner I shall be oblig'd to it, he will but the more expose himself and his Party; for, as the Poet truly says, *causa patrocini non bona major erit.*

As for his Condolance of my *hard Fate*, for *drudging some Years* (as he says) *to make my self contemptible*, I hope no honest Man will think the worse of me, and I assure him, I shall never value my self the less for the Contempt of a People, who have so little Worth, to give a Lustre to their Esteem, and have so much Reason to be angry with me, for branding them with their proper Marks, which will never wear away: I defy any Instance of Dishonesty to be brought against me; and the Drudging is certainly more applicable to the Tools of the Faction and their Agents, who have for these several Years past found their Account in the publick Disturbances, than to a Person scorning the Bondage of such base Practices, and absolutely free from any Engagements of that Nature; who boasts a Soul that soars a higher Pitch, than to fish in troubled Waters; and looks down with Horror on the Builders of their Fortune, upon the most execrable of all Villainies, the study'd Confusions of their Country, and all the miserable Consequences of a barbarous Rebellion.

My

My Correspondent would at last seem to have some Consideration of a *POOR Author's Trouble in compiling such a large Treatise*, (as my Book) by finding Fault in his last Paragraph, or Cluster of Sentences, with the Want of it *in the Generality of Readers*; and if I had not by this Time, been pretty well acquainted, with the Rancour of his Mind, I shou'd never be brought to think of a Temper, so base and ungenerous, as wou'd abruptly introduce Poverty, which is indeed a Misfortune, tho' not a Crime, to have the Pleasure of insulting it; but how weak and abject is the Sport, how wretched and mean the Revenge, disappointed in it's End, and frustrated in it's Malice? since nothing shou'd cause a Blush, that is not incompatible with the strictest Obligations of Honour and Honesty. As for the *Copies of Addresses, Depositions, &c.* here again mention'd, tho' I have before spoke to them, I must add, that I really believe they give my Adversary a great deal of Trouble, and were a stumbling Block in the Way, which he found impossible to get over with his Answer, and therefore snaps so often at them; but notwithstanding his Positiveness that *they only swell a Book, and are of no Consequence to the reading of it*, I must insist upon the Contrary, and appeal from his, to the Reader's impartial

tial Judgment. Having had so formal a Shew of Opposition with them, how loudly would my Antagonists have bluster'd, and proclaim'd a Victory, without them? But he is sensible how troublesome transcribing and digesting them in their proper Order is, by the Fatigue it was to him, to write a fair Copy of his own Letter; and being tir'd, begs Leave to conclude.

Now whether he mentions the Trouble and Fatigue it was to him, to inhanche the Obligations of his Employers, for his so elaborate a Defence and Vindication of them; or whether, not being us'd to such hard Study, (as I rather believe) his Head became vertigonous, at the great Expence of Brain, and suppress'd his Spleen, or whichsoever of these Causes affected him so, as to bring on the Complaint of his being tir'd, and his hasty Conclusion thereupon; his Brevity is the only Merit he can pretend to in his Performance, and therein (if any where) consists the Debt of Thanks, 'tis possible for his Friends, Favourites, or Employers, to owe him for the Abundance of his Zeal to their Service on this Occasion; but, however, 'twou'd be unkind in them to put him quite off, destitute of a Reward of some Sort, since his good Intention was intirely devoted to 'em; and that a good Tutor, which I wou'd recommend to him,
may

may give him such proper Directions, innure him to labour hard, and teach him to make such Use of his Time, as may recruit his present exhausted Stock, and render him capable of being hereafter more serviceable.

Thus I believe will my Reader acknowledge I have, according to my first Proposition, closely pursu'd my Correspondent in his dirty Road, and examin'd his boasted unanswerable Letter; throughout which, I hope, is made to appear otherwise; such a short Way as he takes of answering, with confident Negatives and general Invectives, both against the Subject and Author, may indifferently serve all Occasions, without attempting the Labour of a reasonable Confutation; but can never hope to meet with Success or Encouragement, in an Age so splendid for Learning, and thoroughly clear'd of gross Ignorance as this; happy! were it equally bless'd with a generous Candour, and void of stubborn Prejudice. But as it is scarce possible for me to make as clear a Defence of the injur'd Person's Reputation, which was murder'd with him, as he cou'd himself, were he happily permitted by his Fate, so I may expect the favourable Allowance of my Side, and with that Hope I submit this to the Publick.

And

And as I laid my self, in the History, p. 69, under a Kind of Promise, to say something of *Walter Hamilton, Esq;* Captain General of the *Leeward Islands*, at a convenient Opportunity ; I shall here (in Discharge as well of that Obligation, as for Proof of my Assertion, p. 53 concerning the *Antegoa* People's Wickedness, more particular at this Time, under such a Governour) communicate to the Publick, some Observations and Materials I had stor'd up, for that Gentleman's History.

This I shall do with all the Liberty that TRUTH can allow, without being carry'd on by any Resentment to the least Violation thereof, or being deterr'd by any Apprehensions of what Nature soever, from an open Prospect of the Nakedness, wherein that lovely Virtue appears so beautiful ; but guided by Justice, and conducted with the necessary Caution, I shall take a full Range in his proper Circle, without advancing a Step farther than it's just Extent, or leaving any Part of that Circumference untravers'd, tho' with as much Brevity as possible.

And here it may be expected, thro' the Prevalency of Custom in Relations of this Nature, that I shou'd begin with some Account of his Country and Parentage ; which I shou'd readily comply
I with,

with, and from thence, take my Departure, (as the Sailor says) did not the Doubtfulness of common Fame as to the one, and Obscurity of the other, keep me from any particular Certainty of either; having never met with any Person cou'd give other Information concerning them, than what all were agreed in, his being born in some Part of *Germany*; but as to the rest were ignorant; neither has he attempted himself to make the Matter more plain, when he had the fairest Opportunity * in the World, to insist (cou'd he have done it with Effect) on any honourable *British* Descent; which almost clears up that Doubt, as the Meanness of his illiterate Education, with the Insolence of his Deportment, where he can exercise Authority, and his pitiful endless Resentment of the slightest Injuries or Provocations, are such sufficient Proofs of a low Original, as stand in Need of no other Evidence; and as to his Religion, the common Acceptation spoke

* Upon his being appointed chief Governour of the Leeward Islands, a Caveat was lodg'd with the Lord Chancellor against passing his Patent, alledging the Unlawfulness thereof, as he was an Alien, born out of the British Dominions; but the Parliament having about that Time explain'd that Part of the Succession Act, in Favour of those who had already enjoy'd Commissions or Places from the Crown, whether or no his Incapacity was remov'd among the rest I can't tell; but this Patent pass'd.

spoke it either of the Church of *Rome*, or an occasional Conversion from it; but to leave these uncertain Points.

His first Appearance, worth taking Notice of, was in the Army; where I find him a private Trooper in the late Duke of *Hamilton's* Regiment, when Earl of *Arran*; but never honour'd with any Commission or higher Preferment in the regular Forces.

From thence he found Means to discharge himself, and embark'd on *Huson's* privateering Expedition to the *West-Indies*; where, at *Barbadoes*, he was commanded on Shore, to take Care of some Sailors: Happen'd to kill one of them in a Scuffle, was try'd, and by the Interest some *Scots* Gentlemen, to whom he pretended a national Relation, was acquitted; yet, as this Accident made him doubtful of his future Safety on Board, it put a Stop to his farther Prosecution of that Voyage.

He had not been long at *Barbadoes*, before the Island of *St. Christophers* and *Nevis* were attack'd, or threaten'd with an Invasion from the *French*; and some Gentlemen of that Island, offering their Service as Volunteers, for the Assistance or Relief of their Neighbours in Distress, Sir *Timothy Thornbill* was appointed their Commander, form'd them into a Regiment,
and

and took Mr. *Hamilton* with him as an Adjutant, who I think was afterwards made a Captain: The Success of that Expedition is already well known; it shall suffice here, that the Assistance prov'd fortunate, the Islands were reliev'd, and all Apprehensions for that Time being vanish'd, Sir *Timothy* return'd back with Honour.

But Mr. *Hamilton*, who was then a single Man under no particular Engagements, or any other Dependance at *Barbadoes*, than the Courtesy of his pretended Countrymen, and had his Fortune to make; staid at *Nevis* to pursue his Courtship of a Widow, whom he afterwards marry'd; and by that Means jumping into a small Estate, he soon began to shew that arbitrary Disposition, which has ever since so conspicuously appear'd in all his Actions; a flagrant Instance of which, was his forcibly detaining his Wife's Daughter from her Husband, Colonel *John Hamilton* of *Antegoa's* Son, 'till such Time as the young Gentleman for the Recovery of his Wife, was oblig'd to give a Discharge for a considerable Debt due to her from her Mother; and so troublesome did he afterwards become, and so generally Obnoxious were his evil Practices and seditious Temper, That he, with one *Ward* and *Weaver*, of like turbulent Spirits, were

were, by a publick Act of the Country, not only expell'd, but for ever disqualify'd from sitting in the Assembly of that Island.

But as it is a common and very just Observation of the Pride of vulgar Spirits, that it will permit them equally to fawn upon Superiors, as they are haughty to Inferiors; so did this Person's flattering old General *Codrington*, who was to be gain'd by those Allurements, so far prevail, as to obtain for himself the Lieutenant-Governourship of *St. Christopher's*, where his ill Conduct, upon an Invasion of the Enemy's, in drawing all the Forces to one Part of the Island, and leaving the other, with the chief Fortification and *Brimstone-Hill*, naked, had certainly occasion'd the Loss of the whole, if the imminent Danger, and the immediate Preservation, had not inspir'd Colonel *Stephen Payne* with a bold Resolution to prevent it, by trusting to his own Experience, and marching back, contrary to his Orders, to secure those important Places against the Stratagems laid to surprize them.

Nothing farther remarkable appears in his Conduct, as Lieutenant-Governour of that Island, 'till the Arrival of Col. *Parke* as Captain-General, besides the great Complaints of the Inhabitants for the Suffer-

ings and Losses, the unnecessary Expences and Fatigues his frequent Alarms and tedious Marches occasion'd them; and those at such Times, as no other Reason seem'd to require, than a vain Ostentation of an unseasonable Vigilancy, and an awkward Pretension to a military Perfection, which he would impose for true Discipline and good Conduct on the Ignorance of the Multitude.

So far then did the Uneasiness of these honest Inhabitants on this Account work upon Colonel *Parke's* Temper, that purely to quiet their Minds, by ridding them of so troublesome a Governour, he unadvisedly, and most fatally to himself, made it one of his first Acts in his Government, to remove and make him Lieutenant-Governour of *Nevis*, which intitled him to the chief Command in Case of the Death or Absence of the Captain-General: And as an Addition to the Favour, Col. *Parke* not only oblig'd him with his Interest and Recommendation at Court, to confirm him in that Government, but likewise to procure him another Commission for Lieutenant-General of all the Islands. Which having obtain'd, it so swell'd his Pride, sooth'd his Vanity, and rous'd his Ambition, that he gave a full Loose to his Desires, and in Contempt of Gratitude as well as all other Obligations, he bent his Thoughts

Thoughts to nothing so much, as the Endeavours of mounting that Summit of Greatness he is now arriv'd at, as the Sequel will plainly make appear.

Here we see him, from so poor and despicable a Condition, rais'd first to be Governour, and, next, to the Degree of Lieutenant-General. And I should much rather attribute it as an Honour than Reproach, could he have borne his Grandeur with Moderation, or had Merit any Share in his Promotion, which was only founded in the Blindness of Fortune, the Weakness of one ¶ General, impos'd upon by his Insinuations; and the hasty Inadvertence of † another, who very soon had sufficient Reasons, at Leisure, to repent the Favours he had done him.

For he had not long enjoy'd his new Commission, when the Faction in *Antegoa* was form'd against that unhappy Gentleman; and Mr. *Hamilton* was not only early in his Ingratitude to join it; but being Competitor with Colonel *Christopher Codrington* in their Hopes of succeeding to the chief Government, upon his Death, at *Barbadoes*, he comes in at the Head of the Cabal, vigorously espouses their Interest, wherein he was assur'd to

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find

¶ General Codrington.

† General Parke.

find his own ; promotes their Designs and applauds their Resolutions ; endeavours, all in his Power, to widen the Breaches, countenance their Actions, and encourage the Divisions, by a constant Correspondence with the chief Incendiaries and Promoters of the Defection, 'till he had insinuated himself into their Favour beyond a Possibility of being rival'd.

And as the Penetration of the Cabal soon discover'd the Fitness of the Instrument for their vile Purposes, so did they readily embrace his promis'd Protection, and center'd their Happiness in the Expectation of seeing him, one Day, their chief Governour, whom they found so applicable to their Designs, and could so easily work up to all their Measures : Wherefore, as on the one Side, they did not fail to contribute their utmost Assistance to support all his Engagements and Machinations ; so neither was he wanting to render that Assistance most beneficial to them, not making it a Secret, (as Mr. *Jeremiah Brown*, who was in the Depth of the *Faction* swears) that he made all possible Interest to turn General *Parke* out of his Government. And a few Months before the Rebellion in *Antegoa*, 'twas observ'd with Horrour at *Nevis*, that Lieutenant-General *Hamilton* offer'd to lay Wagers he should be at *Antegoa* the *Christmas*

mas following; tho' that could not be while Col. *Parke* was alive in the Government: And these Wagers were not propos'd at *Nevis* alone, nor by the Lieutenant-General alone, but by all his Party in the other Islands of the Government, and even on the *Exchange* at *London*, where it was talk'd much about the same Time, that Colonel *Parke* should not eat his *Christmas* Dinner in *Antegoa*.

So much Reason is there to suppose the Assassination was resolv'd on, in Case a Removal could not be effected; and that Mr. *Hamilton*, who vindicated and approv'd of the Action when done, (as I shall hereafter have Occasion to mention) was far from being ignorant thereof.

The Heats and Divisions in *Antegoa* being thus kept up and fed, as it were, by the good Agreement and mutual Intercourse passing between this Gentleman and the *Faction* there, his Insolence and Ambition were not more extravagantly aspiring, than their Desires were (for their own Ends) earnestly corresponding, to raise a Person of his compliable Temper to all their unexamined Humours, to be their chief Governour; upon whom they were sure (by the Weight of their Obligations, and their experienc'd Weakness of his Head, wherein Pride had the Predominancy) to prevail in all their Re-

quests and Proposals; and therefore, to expedite the Matter, when they found that neither the Strength of his Interest, nor the utmost Endeavours of the *Faction*, to ruin Colonel *Parke* by their Complaints, could prevail at Home, impatient of Disappointments, peevish at the Expence, and apprehensive of future Resentment from that much-injur'd Gentleman, they most audaciously put in Execution their other long-concerted Project, of doing themselves Justice, (as they call'd it) by an open Rebellion, wherein the General fell, in the Manner I have before related, in *The History of his Administration, &c.* and the Government devolv'd of Course upon Mr. *Hamilton*.

He is now, according to his impatient Expectation, mounted a Step higher, and Commander in Chief of the *Leeward-Islands*. His Conduct in this Sphere, on so extraordinary an Occasion, will be the most remarkable Part of his Character, and sufficiently justify all that has been hitherto asserted concerning the Pride of his Heart, the Tyranny of his Disposition, the Weakness of his Head, or the Blackness of his Ingratitude.

But as I shall not reflect either on the Reader's Understanding, or common Honesty, so much, as to enlarge on the Heinousness of those Crimes which made
Way

Way for his Preferment ; so neither will I aggravate his male Administration by any Comment on his Actions, but deliver them in their true Light, as I have myself been partly an Eye-witness of them, and as I have good Authority for the rest, from such Gentlemen, whose Stations made 'em the best Judges of Fact, and whose Veracity can be safely depended on.

The Rage (tho' not the Malice, which will never have an End) of the Rebels in *Antegoa*, having spent itself in the Murder of *General Parke, &c.* and the other Violences committed on that Occasion, † the Lieutenant-Governour, being glad to find them in a Humour to submit to any regular Government, and return to Allegiance, in Regard to the desperate Posture of Affairs, and his own dangerous Situation, comply'd with their Desires, and permitted three or four of *them*, instead of the honest Gentlemen he at first intended, to carry his Account of the Disaster that happen'd, and the Confusion they were in, to Lieutenant-General *Hamilton* at *Nevis*, requesting his speedy Presence, to quiet the Minds of the Inhabitants, and prevent farther Mischief.

E 4

One

† John Yeamans, Esq;

One might reasonably expect, that common Prudence would, at such a Juncture, oblige a Commander in Chief, tho' he were privy and consenting to the Design, even to counterfeit an Abhorrence and Detestation of such a Villany; but so far was this Gentleman either from a real or so much as a feign'd Concern of that Nature, that he receiv'd the Message in welcome Transports, embrac'd the Messengers, who made a Merit of being dy'd with the reeking Blood of his Predecessor and Benefactor, with open Arms, and continu'd a kind Familiarity of Conversation with them, both at *Nevis* and in the Vessel wherein he took his Passage to *Antegoa*.

On the other Side, his Hatred to the Loyalists was manifestly exemplify'd in his Expressions concerning those Gentlemen he was inform'd stood in Defence of the late General, but were only wounded in the Action, saying, *That he was glad they were preserv'd for the Gallows, which they should all have if he could help 'em to it.* And his Usage of one *Bowes*, a Sergeant of Grenadiers, who behav'd himself bravely with Colonel *Parke*, was so cruel, as must render it amazing, how a Man pretending to the least Honour or Christianity, could be guilty of it.

This

This poor Fellow being much wounded, and more than ordinary obnoxious to the Party, on Account of his former Behaviour, found Means to avoid their Fury and Resentment, to get on board and conceal himself in the Sloop bound to *Nevis* for the Lieutenant-General, 'till she arriv'd there; when, thinking himself safe, he ventur'd publickly on Shore, in Hopes of Refreshment and having his Wounds dress'd; but, instead of that, he was, by the Lieutenant-General's Orders, taken up, sent pinion'd on board the same Sloop, and in that Condition brought back to *Antegoa*, without having had any Victuals, or his Wounds dress'd, during the three Days Passage, tho' the Surgeon to the Regiment was on Board with the Lieutenant-General all the while; and was afterwards confin'd in a Dungeon at *Monks-Hill*, and fed with Bread and Water only, 'till such Time the Party extorted an Affidavit from him pleasing to their own Humours.

The Lieutenant-General being now arriv'd at *Antegoa*, was, at his Landing there, receiv'd and welcom'd by most of the rebellious Party, whose Congratulations he accepted without the least Mark of Displeasure, and was so far from shewing any Resentment of so fresh a Rebellion, that he conceal'd not his Approbation,
but

but laid Hold of all Opportunities to afford the Parties most deeply concern'd all possible Demonstrations of his Favour and Affection; made the House of one *Mackennen*, a Leader of the Rebellion, the Place of his Residence, where that Party had at all Times an easy Access to him, whilst the dejected Loyalists were kept at an awful Distance, contemn'd, despis'd, and neglected, turn'd out of their Employments, depriv'd of their Posts, and pointed at as a publick Spectacle of Mirth and Ridicule: But as for the Murderers, they were not only continu'd in the Places they had before, but put in Possession of all others, visited, caress'd, and esteem'd, as the only Patriots and fit Persons to be intrusted with the publick Liberty and common Safety of their Country.

The Time was then come, when, according to their former Wishes, they had a *Man after their own Heart*, as they us'd to call him, for their Governour: And well indeed might they rejoyce in one, whom they could work like soft Wax, to receive what Impression they please. His whole Conduct was a continu'd Evidence of this Truth; and he could never be so bare-fac'd an Encourager of Rebellion, were he not wholly govern'd by the Party, as to reward *Henry Smith*, who carry'd
Arms

Arms in the Regiment, (but was very active, and behav'd with a great deal of Bravery against Colonel *Parke*) with an Ensign's Commission, which was afterwards confirm'd to him for that good Service; but being sent Home by General *Douglas*, charg'd with High Treason, was a long Time in *Newgate*, try'd at the *King's Bench Bar* at *Westminster*, and narrowly escap'd Hanging for the same, by a Failure or Mismanagement in the Prosecution, as in the Account of that Tryal History, p. 84, 85, and 86, plainly appears.

His restoring Capt. *Rookby*, whom General *Park* had suspended, for disobeying his Orders, and not only refusing to do his own Duty, but commanding his Men, at their Peril, to forbear doing theirs, that Morning the General was murder'd; for which he was afterwards taken up and sent Home by General *Douglas*, try'd here, and broke by a Board of General Officers.

His confining Col. *Newel*, who was, according to his Duty, assisting to Colonel *Parke* the Day he was murder'd, under Pretence of his refusing to do Duty as a Captain, when he was a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; but in Truth, to prevent his Coming to *Europe*, and giving a true Account of the Action, which the Party
appre-

apprehended would be the more prejudicial to them, as coming from an Officer of his Service and Experience.

And in his civil Capacity, his beginning his Administration with taking away the Management of Col. Parke's Estate from his Executors, and committing the same to Mr. *Edward Chester*, Sen. whom he had expressly forbid in his Will to have any Thing to do with it; as also his perswading Gen. *Douglas*, on his first Arrival, to confirm it, tho', upon better Information, he afterwards revok'd it; are such plain Indications of his being at the Devotion of the Party, as will sufficiently prove his being entirely actuated by the very Spirit of the Faction, and that he consulted nothing more than the general Interest of the Rebels.

To promote which, he continu'd the same Assembly who were the chief Leaders of the Rebellion, and permitted them to sit, and do Business, without any publick or private Form of Justice, by Pardon, or Tryal, to acquit them of so great a Guilt, and restore them to the Benefit of the Protection, they had forfeited with their Allegiance, by that Action: Pass'd an Ordinance not to have the Murder even talk'd of: Call'd the Reverend Mr. *Buxton* to Account, before him and Council, for speaking from the Pulpit
with

with due Detestation thereof : And threaten'd with severest Punishments, and cited before him, those, he was inform'd, had the Courage and Honesty to go about taking any Depositions relating thereto ; but very frequently, and with Pleasure, heard General *Parke* villify'd and abus'd, and the Murder justify'd and applauded in his own Presence, without any Reprimand ; particularly by *Samuel Watkins*, and *Daniel Mackennen*, at the Lieutenant-Governor's House, about two Months after it was committed, as Col. *Buor*, now in Town, can testify.

'Twas the Frequency of that Practice, that occasion'd the Clause of Exception in the Pardon issu'd by General *Douglas*, which depriv'd such of the Benefit thereof, as should continue to vindicate the Crimes therein mention'd ; but if on that Account it were really render'd ineffectual, Justice might still not only be satisfy'd, but (without the Interposition of Mercy) cut off nine Tenths of all those concern'd in the Rebellion, who now glory as much in their Wickedness, as when they sent to the other Islands, inviting them to an Approbation of the Action ; offering, on those Terms, to let them come in for their Share of the Applause ; and despise the Clemency of the Government with the same Impudence : they formerly took

took a Resolution, to stand by one another in what they had done, and that not a Hair of one of their Heads should fall.

Far from being thankful! they attribute the extraordinary Indulgence on that Occasion, to a weak Timorousness of irritating so self-priz'd considerable a People; and meanly look upon the Favour, as a dear-bought Bargain, which a less Sum of Money may at any Time procure, even for a Repetition of those, or any other Crimes; So that (as they say themselves) while their Sugar Canes grow, and there's Air enough stirring to fill the Sails of their Wind-mills, they can do what they please; and only regret their former Ignorance of Application, which is now remov'd by an Experience, at a boasted Expence of sixty thousand Pounds; including their whole Charge, from the Beginning of their Disputes with General *Parke*, to the Establishment of their Favourite, *Hamilton*, Captain-General, and the End of their UNGRATEFUL or (I may say) VILLAINOUS Prosecution of General *Douglas*, as their corrupt Proceedings thereupon will easily make it appear.

But to return from this Digression to the Lieutenant-General, who, to render his Patrons the best Service he was capable of, mov'd in Council to lay the then present State of the Island, with an
Account

Account of what he call'd General *Parke's* DEATH, before her Majesty : Which being readily agreed to : He issu'd a Proclamation for all Persons, who knew any Thing of the Matter, to come before him in Council, to give their Evidence concerning it ; tho' without any Promise of Protection, or mentioning particular Names of either Party ; well knowing the Rebels would readily embrace such an Opportunity of justifying themselves, whilst they were sensible the Loyalists would not run the farther Hazard of their Lives, to come in voluntarily to confront them. But as they had therefore declin'd appearing, so neither were they more expressly call'd upon ; but the Account taken from the Murderers themselves, was form'd into an Address, highly reflecting on the Conduct of the late General, deploring the miserable Sufferings of the Inhabitants by his Tyranny and Oppression, insisting much on the Insupportableness of the Provocations given, urging the Extremity all Affairs were by that Means reduc'd to, and alledging the furious Despair the People were driven to, as the Cause of their having Recourse to their Arms, for the Protection of their Representatives, and Preservations of their All, threaten'd with Destruction : Yet far from any evil Designs

signs upon his Person ; till attack'd by his Guards, they were depriv'd of their Reason, and fir'd in their own Defence ; by which, as it were mere Accident, the General was kill'd.

This Account, so advantageous to the Party, by Reason of its abominable Falseness in every Circumstance, as I have fully prov'd, by the *History of Col. Parke's Administration*, was so pleasing to their good Friend the Lieutenant-General, that he exerted both his Interest and Authority, not only to have it pass'd in Council, but that it might carry the greater Weight, by appearing the unanimous Act of all the Members of that Board, sent it by the Marshal to the Houses of such as were absent, to desire them, at his Request, to sign it ; which some of them did, in so sickly and weak a Condition, that they were so far, from being capable of making any Judgment of its Contents, that they could hardly hold a Pen in Hand : Whereof Col. *William Codrington*, now in Town, was one, and Col. *George Gamble*, who dy'd soon after, was another ; but by this Means, I think, he got the Hands of all, except the worthy Col. *John Hamilton*, who, altho' he was then President of the Council, refus'd it, as being contrary to his own Knowledge of the Truth of that Affair. And I have
often

often heard the Lieut. Governor, and several others of those Gentlemen, who had put their Hands to it, say, they did it to establish the publick Peace of the Island, which they apprehended would be disturb'd, and consequently their Lives endanger'd, by a Refusal; as what other Views indeed could possibly induce Gentlemen to contradict in that Manner, what they had so often (before) given under their Hands in Favour of Col. *Parke*, relating to the Disputes and Differences between him, and the Complainants against him.

But while Matters were thus carrying on for the Interest of the Rebels, the Loyalists (unwilling to bear a Part in the general Guilt) were not so supinely Indolent, as to neglect the proper Means of asserting their own Innocence, nor so indifferently unconcern'd in the Cause of distress'd Justice, as to permit the Falshoods of its Oppressors to pass for undisputed Truth: They therefore assembled themselves together in such Numbers, and at such Times and Places as most consisted with their Safeties; took the Depositions of the most dis-interested Spectators, as well as of the Persons more immediately concern'd in the Action; drew up an Address to her Majesty, and sent it Home (together with the Depositions) by Mr. *Michael Ayon*, now in Town,

to be laid before her, that she might not be impos'd upon by that scandalous Artifice of the Party.

The Address I have already communicated to the Publick in the History, p. 70, but comes in here so necessarily, that I hope the Reader will excuse the Repetition.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of some of your loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the Island of *Antegoa*.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

A Few of your Majesty's dejected, but loyal Subjects of this Island, privately meeting together, D.O, by this our most humble Address, lay our selves prostrate at your Royal Feet, for Protection of our Lives and Interests, for adhering to that late loyal Gentleman, Col. Parke, your Majesty's Chief Governor of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, who was MURDER'D in his own House, with several others that were with him, in a most barbarous Manner, on Thursday the Seventh of December last: The Particulars of which will be laid before your Majesty, being such as were never parrallel'd even amongst

amongst Heathens, much less amongst Christians, who stile themselves Protestants.

Our Lives, Great Queen! are so much in Danger, that we dare not trust the Acquaintance of this our Address, even with our Friends, who detest that barbarous Action, and would willingly join us in this Matter; for that the Diligence of our Enemies is such, as nothing scarcely can pass their Knowledge: AND the Attempt to discover to your MAJESTY the Truth of that Affair, would be of fatal Consequence to us your MAJESTY's Supplicants.

The MEASURES they now take to excuse this, are such as are as barbarous as the former; by blackening the Honour and Character of that truly loyal Person to your MAJESTY.

To effect which, they invent new Ways of imposing on the World what was never intended, and have so far gain'd their Ends, as to gain, by Artifices of Threats and Promises, an Address to be sign'd by all the Counsellors of this Island, (Col. John Hamilton excepted) wherein the Truth of that abominable Action is wholly hid: At which Meeting was permitted to sit in Council, two certain * Gentlemen, one of which did not appear there since the late General's coming

F 2

to

* Col. Rowland Williams, Major Henry Lyons.

to the Government, and the other for above two Years before he was murder'd; yet both sign'd the Address before-mention'd: And we doubt not but your MAJESTY, by your penetrating Judgment, will easily see thro' the Veil drawn over that bloody Scene.

We farther humbly presume to acquaint your Majesty, that when the Truth of this Matter, in all its Circumstances, as its Rise, Progress, and fatal Catastrophe of the late General, is laid before you, your MAJESTY will approve of his Conduct, commiserate his End, and be surpriz'd to find you have such People to your Subjects.

May the great God of Heaven, who has hitherto preserv'd you from all Dangers, Privy Conspiracies and Rebellions, ever continue his Protection to your most sacred MAJESTY, and be your Support in all your Undertakings for the Good and Welfare of his Church and People, of which you are supream Head and Governor: Which is, and shall always be, the hearty Prayer of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal
and obedient Subjects and Ser-
vants,

John Hamilton,	John Wickham,
Joseph French,	Jerem. Blizard,
Will. Mathew,	John Roe,
Ric. Buckeridge,	Cæsar Rodeney,
John Brett,	John Haddon,
Isaac Royal,	Tho. Turnor.

Mr. *Ayon* having had a Letter sent him into the Country the very Day he came off, giving him an Account, that the Rebels had some Notice of his Design for *Europe*, and had resolv'd to prevent it by his Death: Farther, advising him, as he was forewarn'd of his Danger, to take more special Care of himself, and provide for his Safety: Altho' the dangerous Wound he receiv'd, with the late General, was not yet perfectly cur'd, takes the seasonable Advice, and that very Night gets privately on Board a small Vessel, provided for him, and sets sail for *St. Christopher's*; from whence he came on Board the Packet-boat, then lying there for *England*.

But as this sudden Departure occasion'd an Inexpressible Consternation in the Rebels, who were sensible it was contriv'd to break their concerted Measures, and detect them in their Villainies; so did it exceedingly enrage the Lieutenant-General, now equally affected with the dreaded Consequence, because more inseparably link'd in the same Party-Interest. And no Remedy being left, for want of a Man of War, or other Vessel, to be commanded in Pursuit, his great Concern provok'd him to vow the Destruction of Mr. *Ayon's* Credit at Home, and to express his Resentment against

those who help'd him off: Passionately swearing, he would give five hundred Pounds to know 'em. Whereupon being inform'd, that Mr. *Ogletborp*, the Provost-Marshal, was privy thereto, he was sent for, and examin'd; but refusing to make the Discovery, bore the Weight of his Displeasure, by the immediate Loss of his Place: And was succeeded by one *John Parkes*, a Youngster, that was not only forward in the Rebellion, but, on all Occasions, publickly brag'd of it.

I shou'd have sooner, mention'd his calling of a General Council and Assembly of the four Islands, to enquire into Col. *Parke's* DEATH, as he express'd it, but that I thought the Proceedings, in Relation to the first Enquiry, would be more acceptable INTIRE; and, upon Examination, we shall find this Mock-shew of Justice no less extraordinary in all its Circumstances, than the former; of which, his issuing the Writs for the Election of the Members which compos'd it, in his OWN Name, contrary to the usual Form which always ran in the Sovereigns; His permitting the Persons chose for that General Assembly in *Antegoa* (tho' deeply concern'd in the Rebellion) to sit, and act as Judges of their own Cause: And his appointing them to meet at *Antegoa*, where a full Discovery could not reasonably

nably be expected, for Reasons already mention'd, rather than in any other of the Islands, where both Parties might be equally safe in giving in their Evidence, are Instances of the Sincerity of his Intentions on that Occasion, worth regarding ; but whether on any, or which-soever of these Accounts it was, that the *Nevis* Gentlemen did not come, I shan't determine ; only observe, they all refus'd their much desir'd Attendance, excepting one *Mr. James Milikin*, a Creature of *Mr. Hamilton's*, (of whom more hereafter) and several others of the Gentlemen who comply'd with the Summons, refus'd to intermeddle in an Affair of that Nature, as well for the Partiality of the Proceedings, as for their being oblig'd (if they had acted) to do it in Conjunction with some of the Parties chiefly concern'd ; so that having only agreed to an Address in Favour of the Lieutenant-General, they were, at last, after a tedious Sitting, dissolv'd.

But what is very remarkable on this Occasion is, That they had silently acquiesc'd in General *Hamilton's* taking the Prerogative of appointing a Clerk to the Assembly, which was so long disputed with *Col. Parke*, that his insisting there-upon, was deem'd the greatest Infringement of their Liberties, and made the

Pretence of their doing no Business ; so likewise is it observable, that when any Person was examin'd before this General Council, in Relation to Col. *Parke*, the Lieutenant-General, by his Interrogatories, endeavour'd more at a Discovery of Crimes and Vices he would have him thought guilty of, than the true Circumstances of his Murder, which he pretend-ed he call'd that General Council and Assembly together to enquire into.

Thus did this Gentleman's Zeal, to the Cause of his new Friends, make him trample on the Memory of his old Benefactor ; forgetful of the Benefits formerly receiv'd, he buries the Obligations with the Dead, and begins to practice Gratitude to the Living, as only capable of rendering him farther Service : Neither could he be disappointed in that selfish View, without the Party's being stupidly insensible of his forward Intentions to oblige them ; and they must have had less Regard to their own Interest, at so critical a Juncture, than they were not-ed for, on all other Occasions of less Consequence, if they had neglected recompencing such a Chain of Services as his whole Conduct afforded them. Wherefore, to continue him in the same good Disposition towards them, they did not fail in their Acknowledgments, by several

ral valuable Presents. Among which was one of six hundred Pounds, from the Publick, as appears by the † Treasurer's Account ; so that by these Means, and other arbitrary Proceedings, submissively wink'd at by the Party ; his Gratitude was founded on his Interest ; and his Interest depended on his Gratitude.

Since I have mention'd arbitrary Proceedings as contributing to his Fortune, the following Instances may not only be acceptable, but thought necessary.

Col. *Parke* having receiv'd Orders from the late Queen, not to suffer any Flags of Truce to Trade ; and to seize all Sorts of Merchandize that should be found in them : Distributed those Orders to the Custom-house Officers : And a French Flag of Truce arriving at *Antegoa*, a little before he was murder'd, wherein the Officers found a great Quantity of Iron and Cocoa ; they accordingly seiz'd it ; and having brought it on Shore, lodg'd it in one of the General's empty Houses, as a Place of Security ; acquaint-

ing

† *Mr. Nathaniel Crump made Treasurer of the Island by Lieut. Gen. Hamilton, tho' an artful Incendiary, and prov'd such an active Leader of the Rebellion, by the Accounts thereof laid before the Queen, that he was expressly excepted out of a Pardon, transmitted by the Secretary of State to General Douglas, which came to his Hands just after the Publication of this issue by himself, and therefore could not take Effect.*

ing the Judge of the Admiralty therewith, and desiring him to appoint a Day for its Tryal, in order to a Condemnation; but the Commander of the Truce alledging, it was only design'd for Ballast, and so mention'd in his Passport, it gave the Judge some Doubt of the Legality of the Seizure, and therefore put off the Tryal for that Time, in Order to consider farther of it: And the Rebellion and Murder of the General, soon after ensuing, it never was try'd.

But Mr. *Edward Chester*, Sen. who was often detected in clandestine Trade, and had several Seizures made of his Goods, resolving to recover some of 'em the Day Col. *Parke* was murder'd; broke open his Store-houses, and carry'd away his Iron and Cocoa, with a considerable Quantity of other Goods.

Of which the Lieutenant-General having Notice, converted to his own Use, as well that which was never try'd, without bringing it to any Condemnation, as all the rest that was legally condemn'd, by obliging *Chester* to pay for the same; tho' the said *Chester* was afterwards (in General *Douglas's* Time) oblig'd, by a Decree in Chancery, to make the French Owners Restitution, for the uncondemn'd Part; and so left to seek a Remedy against Mr. *Hamilton*, where he cou'd find it.

After

After the *French* had surpriz'd and destroy'd the Fortification of Col. *Will. Codrington's* Island of *Barbuda*, and taken off a considerable Number of his Negroes, a *French* Privateer happen'd to be wreck'd there, from whence ten Negroes escap'd, and got on Shoar; which Negroes, the Lieutenant-General sent the *Lark* Man of War for, and forc'd away from the said *Codrington*, for his own Use: Making Presents of some of 'em to the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, the Lady *Stapleton*, and Capt. *Norbury*, and sending the rest to his Plantation at *Nevis*. Mr. *Anthony Faby* being at *Martinico* in a Flag of Truce, bought there a young Negro Man, formerly taken from the *English*, (a very common Practice of both Nations) and having sent him to his Brother-in-Law, Mr. *Mark Bigg*, at *Antegoa*: He was no sooner come to his Hands, than the Lieutenant-General took him away, and sent him to his Plantation, without giving any Reason, or making any Manner of Satisfaction for the same.

Cou'd they have charg'd Col. *Parke* with such Articles, how loudly wou'd they have exclaim'd against him? And to what a vast Bulk wou'd they magnify such Invasions of Property? The Party there, (as well as their Friends here) having, to my certain Knowledge, condemn'd

demn'd his Seizures as the most tyrannical Oppressions, tho' they were all, except this above-mention'd, legally try'd; and the Tryal of that, not deferr'd by his Means. Yet how silently did they look on, and see this Gentleman indifferently make those seiz'd Goods his own, as well what was try'd, as what was not, without the least Shadow of Justice to support the Proceeding!

The Affairs of *Antegoa* being now in so quiet a Posture, as to dispense with his Presence for a While, he resolves to visit the other Islands of his Government; and accordingly Departs for *Montserrat*; where, during his very short Stay, in Discourse with the Reverend Mr. *Mollineux*,|| of the Council of that Island, about Col. *Parke's Murder*, he much surpriz'd that honest Gentlemen, and several others, with a Declaration, That Col. *Parke* *had only what he deserv'd; and that the most that Matter cou'd amount to, in the Inhabitants, cou'd be only Se Defendendo*: Whereupon that Gentleman asking him, whether a Man, especially in the Station Col. *Parke* was in, must be assaulted, and murder'd in his own House, and afterwards so favourable a Construction be put upon the Fact, as to say, 'twas done *Se Defendendo*? He flew away in a Passion, desiring no farther Discourse on that Subject. This

|| See his Deposition taken by John Bramly, Esq; at *Montserrat*.

This *Latin*, I suppose, he had formerly learn'd of his Council at *Barbadoes*; and having found it beneficial to himself, on that Occasion, he wou'd now recommend it to his Friends, to serve their Turns also.

From hence he went to *Nevis*, where he appear'd mightily out of Humour at the Address, which the President, Council, and Assembly of that Island sent Home in his Absence, on Occasion of the Rebellion in *Antegoa*, mention'd in the History, p. 74; and in that Wrath, very much abus'd, and threaten'd to kill Mr. *Norwood* the Collector, for not bringing him the Books of the Office to a Tavern at *Charles Town*: Discharg'd a Vessel from *Rochel*, call'd *Renette*, which belong'd to the *Dutch*, and was arrested for clandestine Trade; — in open Breach of Trust and Detriment to the Crown of *Great Britain*: And pass'd an Act to allow Appeals from the Court of Common-Pleas to the Governor and Council, for any Sum above twenty Pounds, to the great Prejudice and Delay of Justice in that Island, though her Majesty's Instructions expressly forbid such Appeals for less than 300 *l.*

He then proceeded to *St. Christopher's*, and there also not only express'd his Indignation and Resentment of an Address, relating

relating to the Defection at *Antegoa*, mention'd in the History, p. 76, but refus'd his Concurrence with the Council in another, (tho' very much in his own Favour) for the Sake of a Paragraph or two, expressing an utter Abhorrence and Detestation of that Action, of which they declar'd themselves wholly Innocent; and told them, he wou'd be oblig'd to 'em for what related to himself, if they wou'd omit the rest, which he said was foreign to their Purpose, and what they had no Business with; but finding the Gentlemen unwilling to come into those Measures, he seem'd to slight their intended Recommendation, and so the Matter dropp'd.

Soon after which, he return'd to *Antegoa*, where the Patience of the Loyalists had not been much farther exercis'd, when, to their unspeakable Joy and Satisfaction, they thought their Redemption accomplish'd, by the Arrival of *Walter Douglas*, Esq; as Captain-General and Chief Governor of those Islands; and, as General *Hamilton*, instead of offering any solid Advice to allay the rebellious Ferment of the Populace, and bring any obstinate Offender to Justice, persisted still in his Partiality, and recommended the Murderers only to General *Douglas's* Favour and Esteem: So did

did the Loyalists think themselves oblig'd to furnish him with a true Information of the State of the Island; and thereupon to offer the best Advice they were capable of, for her Majesty's Service, and Prosperity of the Colony: Nor was it long, before they presented an Address, with a Set of Articles, against General *Hamilton*, which for the Reader's Satisfaction, as well as corroborating Proof of most of what I have already advanc'd, I shall here give a true Copy of, as follows, *viz.*

ANTEGOA.

A N T E G O A.

To his Excellency *Walter Douglas, Esq;*
 Captain-General and Commander in
 Chief in and over all her Majesty's
Leeward Caribbee Islands in America.

The humble Address of the Lieutenant
 Governor, some of the Council,
 some of the Justices of the Peace, and
 several of the Gentlemen of this
 Island.

THAT upon the Murder of Col. Parke,
 our late General, the Honourable the
 Lieutenant - Governor and Council of this
 Island, dispatch'd a Vessel to the Honourable
 Walter Hamilton, Esq; Lieutenant-General
 of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, and
 Lieut. Governor of Nevis, then residing there,
 to whom the Administration fell, by the
 Death of the aforesaid Col. Parke, to give
 him an Account thereof, and withal to de-
 sire him to come up to this Island, to settle
 and calm the Heats and Animosities that
 were in the Island, by Reason of the afore-
 said Murder, and other Matters; but Great
 was the Surprise and Astonishment of us,
 and others, (the loyal Party of this Island)
 to find the said Lieutenant-General, upon
 his Arrival here, to converse with few or
 none,

none, but those who were Perpetrators in the said Murder, who fully possess'd his Favours and Countenance, residing at the House of one of the chief Actors in the said Murder, where Access to his Person, by us, was both difficult and dangerous: And so far was he (the said Lieutenant-General) from making a strict and fair Enquiry into the said Murder, that he seem'd, to us, to discountenance and discourage all such Persons that went about to do it: The said Lieut. General's Ears and Arms being always open to receive and hear all such Persons as gave him Information of any Crimes that the said General Parke had been guilty of; but little regarded those accounted and deem'd the late General's Friends, who were scorn'd and ill-us'd.

This was the Posture of Affairs here, till we had the Happiness to enjoy you; and when your Excellency propitiously came amongst us; whose Proceedings, on all Occasions, have been with the utmost Equity and Justice: But by what we are on all Hands inform'd, the Persons concern'd in the Murder aforesaid, relying and depending on the Authority of the aforesaid Lieutenant-General, or some other mysterious Designs, we find our selves scorn'd and slighted, and have Reason to doubt, that some other Mischief may befall us, if that Dependency

G

be

be not remov'd, which we take to be the Foundation of their Designs.

Therefore most humbly address your Excellency, to consider all and every of our Circumstances, and relieve us therein; which we humbly conceive can no Ways be done, but by taking away all Hopes of the said Lieutenant-General to survive you in the Government, if you should die, (which God forbid.) But that your Excellency may live, and govern long and prosperously over us, our Prayers shall always be for your Excellency's long Life and Happiness.

Joh. Yeamans, Lt. Gov.	Peter Buor,
Thomas Morris,	Jer. Blizard,
Richard Oliver.	John Sawcoft,
John Wickham,	Will. Yeamans,
H. Pember,	Goussé Bonnin,
Rich. Worthington,	Sam. Byam,
Isaac Royall,	Jos. French,

ANTEGOA.



ANTEGOA.

ARTICLES exhibited against Walter Hamilton, Esq; Lieutenant-General, during his Administration, as Governor in Chief of the Leeward Caribbee Islands at Antegoa.

THAT upon his Arrival to this Island, he never convers'd with, or countenanc'd the late General's Friends, but gave himself up wholly to the Councils and Conversation of the adverse Party, residing at Dr. Mac-Kinnen's House; who was one of the Chief that contriv'd the Murder of his late Excellency; so that it was both dangerous and difficult for the Friends of the late General to have Access to his Person.

AND farther, the said Lieutenant-General, to shew his Malice and Prejudice against the late General, (in his Life-time) did often write to his Cor-

' response Abroad, using him oppro-
 ' briously, with barbarous Reflections and
 ' Terms, which was contrary to his Duty.
 ' All which then, and what follow'd after
 ' his *Murder*, is a large and plain Proof,
 ' that he never intended to do common
 ' Justice to the Memory of the late Ge-
 ' neral ; but to palliate all the villainous
 ' and rebellious Contrivances of his Ene-
 ' mies ; so that his precedent and sub-
 ' sequent Actions were correspondent
 ' one to the other.

' THE said Lieutenant-General, also
 ' some short Time before Col. *Parke's*
 ' Death, said, at *Nevis*, That he expect-
 ' ed, by the next Opportunity, to hear,
 ' that he (meaning General *Parke*) was
 ' run, or privately got off the Island
 ' of *Antegoa*, or that a worse Thing
 ' wou'd befall him ; which seems to im-
 ' ply, that he had some Notice of what
 ' was doing here.

' WHEN the said Lieutenant-General
 ' first heard at *Nevis*, that Mr. *Ayon*, Lieu-
 ' tenant *Worthington*, and others, who
 ' were General *Parke's* Friends, and who
 ' were with him when he was assault-
 ' ed, the 7th of *December* last, were
 ' not kill'd ; he declar'd his Satisfaction
 ' thereof, for that they were preserv'd
 ' for the Gallows, which they should
 ' have, if it lay in his Power ; which
 ' plainly,

plainly shews his Malice to the late General was so great, that even the Friends of the said General partook thereof.

HE discourag'd the taking of Oaths relating to the late General's *Murder*, and hinder'd and menac'd those that he understood went about to do it.

HE highly resented all Discourse tending to the Truth of the late General's *Murder*; and in a particular Manner exclaim'd at a Sermon preach'd at *Parham Church*, by *Dr. Buxton*, on a Fast-Day, wherein he laid out most of the Particulars of the Action, on the 7th of *December* last, and for which he caus'd the said *Dr. Buxton* to be cited before himself and Council, to answer the same.

HE call'd a General Council and Assembly at this Island, to enquire into the *Murder* (which he mildly terms Death) of the late General, but in no Way took Care to protect or declare his Protection to such Persons that should come in and give their Affidavits of that Affair.

AND when *Dr. Bonnin* was interrogated on Oath, before the Lieutenant-General and General Council, the said Doctor desir'd to be excus'd, for that it was not safe for him to swear; which Words, upon the Direction of *Mr. Willett*,

' one of the General Council from St.
 ' *Christopher's*, were minuted in the Coun-
 ' cil-Books, but afterwards found blotted
 ' out (as suppos'd) by the Lieutenant-
 ' General's Order or Contrivance with
 ' the Secretaries, as will appear by the
 ' the said *Bonnin's* Deposition. And
 ' whilst the General Council and General
 ' Assembly were sitting in this Island,
 ' pursuant to his (the Lieut. General's)
 ' Proclamation, to enquire into the late
 ' General's Death, instead of the Lieu-
 ' tenant-General's interrogating the Peo-
 ' ple, who swore as to their Knowledge
 ' of the *Murder* of the late General, he
 ' interrogated them only as to what they
 ' knew of his Crimes.

' He permitted Col. *Jones* to use bar-
 ' barously one Serjeant *Boms*, who was
 ' a Person that behav'd himself bravely,
 ' and stood by the late General the 7th
 ' of *December* last, where he was very
 ' much wounded. This Person flying to
 ' Leeward after that Action, for Fear of
 ' his Life, was return'd, by the Lieu-
 ' tenant-General's Order, to this Island;
 ' and Col. *Jones* afterwards confin'd him
 ' on *Monk-hill* in a Dungeon, several Weeks,
 ' where he was most barbarously us'd,
 ' and could get no Relief, tho' Applica-
 ' tion was made to the Lieut. General,
 ' until they had squeez'd out of him an
 ' Affidav-

' Affidavit; tho' the Affidavit now on Re-
' cord in the Minutes of the General
' Council, said to be taken by him, which
' for want of a full Explanation of the
' Matters therein contain'd, the Truth is
' only in Part discover'd; and the full
' and real Truth, by that Means, con-
' ceal'd; which is a plain Indication, that
' he never intended to enquire into the
' Truth of that Affair, but was wholly
' and solely ingrafted in the Interest of
' the Murderers.

' THAT when he took Mr. *Mark Bigg's*
' Oath before the General Council, rela-
' ting to a Difference between *Edward*
' *Chester*, Sen. and Lieutenant *Richard*
' *Worthington*, he swore him only to the
' Truth; when, if he had been sworn
' to the whole Truth, &c. it would have
' made that Oath to be against the said
' *Edward Chester*, Sen. and which must be
' presum'd, was agreed and contriv'd of
' between the said Lieutenant-General
' and *Edward Chester*, Sen. for that the
' Lieut. Gen. in Person, then administer'd
' the Oath to the said *Mark Bigg*, which he
' did not before to any: The Clerks al-
' ways, before and after, administer'd
' the Oaths, it being their proper Busi-
' ness; and for that the said Deposition
' was curtail'd, and dress'd up according
' to the Pleasure of the said *Edw. Chester*,
' and

' and Colonel *Samuel Wattkins*; and the
 ' said *Edward Cbeſter* aſſur'd the ſaid
 ' *Mark Bigg*, that he ſhou'd be only ſworn
 ' to the Truth, which is another plain
 ' Indication to what is inſerted above.
 ' And that he did unlawfully take
 ' from Mr. *Mark Bigg* a Negro Boy, be-
 ' longing to Mr. *Faby*, his Brother-in-
 ' Law, which Boy he ſent to *Nevis*, and
 ' gave away.

' AN Addreſs to her Maſteſty was drawn
 ' up by the Gentlemen of the Council
 ' of St. *Chriſtopher's*, wherein they ex-
 ' preſs'd their Abhorrence and Detecta-
 ' tion of the barbarous Murder of the
 ' late General, wherein they hop'd her
 ' Maſteſty would not look on them as any
 ' Ways acceſſary, but withall hop'd, ſhe
 ' would reſent that Uſage; ; withall de-
 ' firing her Maſteſty to make him the
 ' Lieutenant-General Captain-General,
 ' with an Encomium on him of his De-
 ' ſerts; which being offer'd to the Lieu-
 ' tenant-General, he aſſur'd he ſhould be
 ' thankful, and ready to join with them
 ' in what related to himſelf; but for the
 ' other Part, he neither ſign'd the ſame,
 ' nor join'd with them: The Addreſs in
 ' his Behalf was laſt mention'd; ſo he
 ' deſir'd the upper Part to be cut off, and
 ' the other drawn fair, which is a farther
 ' and plain Indication, that he never in-
 ' tended

tended to prosecute, or enquire into the Murder of his said Excellency.

THAT a Parcel of Iron, imported into this Island in a *French* Truce, being seiz'd and secur'd by the late General, and a Parcel of Cocoa, and other Things, which *Mr. Edward Chester*, Sen. in a felonious Manner, the 7th of *December*, took out of the said General's own House, adjoining to *Saveret's* Tavern, (after his Death) breaking open the Doors of the said House, and carrying the same to his own House, was either seiz'd by the said Lieutenant-General, or agreed between him and the said *Chester*; for that he has Credit for the same with the said *Edward Chester*, in his Books, as the said *Edward Chester* declar'd to *Cesar Rodeney*.

THAT he was mightily exasperated, when any Thing happen'd or appear'd to be for the clearing or opening the Truth relating to the General's Murder: And that upon his hearing of *Mr. Ayon's* being gone from this Island to *Leeward*, to go for *England* in the Packet-boat, in order to lay open the Matter before her Majesty, he express'd himself in a violent Manner; and that he would give 500*l.* to know how he went off, or who had a Hand in it.

THAT

' THAT the said *Walter Hamilton, Esq;*
 ' Lieut. General, some short time after his
 ' first Arrival in this Island, after the late
 ' General's Murder, sitting in Council in
 ' the Town of *St. John's*, Lieut. Col. *Tho.*
 ' *Morris*, a Member of the said Council,
 ' being present, inform'd his Honour, That
 ' Mr. *John Brett*, Commissary of the
 ' Stores, had assur'd him, that some time
 ' before the General's Death, he had de-
 ' liver'd to a Gunsmith (living in the said
 ' Town of *St. John's*) to be mended, 40
 ' Fire-Arms, belonging to the Queen;
 ' which Arms being fitted and mended
 ' by the said Gunsmith, were by him
 ' deliver'd to Dr. *Daniel Mac-Kennin*, or
 ' his Order, upon the said *Mac-Kennin's*
 ' Promise, to see the same forth-coming.
 ' Which Arms, the 7th of *December* last,
 ' the said *Morris* said, he believ'd were
 ' us'd against the said General that fatal
 ' Day; farther desiring his said Honour
 ' to pass an Order, requiring and obli-
 ' ging the said *Daniel Mac-Kennin* to re-
 ' turn the said Arms into the Magazine.
 ' Notwithstanding which, the said Lieu-
 ' tenant-General neither order'd that In-
 ' formation to be minuted in the Coun-
 ' cil-Books, nor ever (as heard of) made
 ' any Enquiry in it, or took any Care to
 ' have the said Arms, or any other in
 ' Lieu

'Lieu thereof, return'd into the Queen's
'Magazine; but made a Motion to have
'the Magazine supply'd out of the super-
'numerary Arms belonging to the parti-
'cular Gentlemen of the Island.

John Yeamans, Lieut. Gover.

Thomas Morris,

Richard Oliver,

John Sawcolt,

Samuel Byam,

Isaac Royal,

John Wickham,

Peter Buor,

Will. Yeamans,

Joseph French,

Rich. Worthington,

Herbert Pember,

Gouffe Bonnin.



Now

Now, whether General Douglas was with-held by the great Prejudice he often told me he went over with, against the Memory of Col. Parke, and the Honesty of all his Friends and Adherents; as well thro' the false Accounts † of the Rebellion and Murder at *Antegoa*, which arriv'd here before his Departure, as the monstrous Notions he, amongst several others, was possess'd with, by Mr. Nevin, the Agent, and other Correspondents of Faction: Whether, I say, he was influenc'd by this Prepossession, or a Cautiousness of acting precipitately in an Affair of that Consequence, and therefore deferr'd the immediate Suspension of Lieut. Gen. *Hamilton*, for a Time, to deliberate, and gain farther Information of Transactions so surprising to him, I shall leave himself to determine; and here, as I think my self oblig'd, take Notice, That notwithstanding the above-mention'd Address, and Articles, he delay'd complying with the Request,

† The first Account receiv'd of Gen. Parke's Murder, was in a Letter from Montserrat, or some of the other Islands, from a Party concern'd, to his Friend in London, very wide from the Truth; as all the other Accounts were, which came from Barbadoes, or elsewhere, before the Departure of the new General. And Lieut. Gen. *Hamilton*'s not being early in a full and true Account of that Matter, I am told, occasion'd him a severe Reprimand from the Board of Trade; as that Omission or Neglect prevented General Douglas's Instructions being as particular as they might otherwise have been, which left Room for the Miscarriage that follow'd.

Request, 'till he had visited the other Islands of his Government, and found, by the general Complaints of the principal Inhabitants, that the Sedition sown amongst them by the Lieutenant-General, and the Faction he espous'd, would (if not nipp'd early in the Bud) grow to such an Extremity, as to endanger the publick Peace, and disturbe the Tranquility they now hop'd to be bless'd with, upon his prudent Administration; which he was every where requested to give a Proof of; by removing Mr. *Hamilton*, as the Cause, that must, otherwise, produce the Effect they were under such dreadful Apprehensions of, as the following Address is an Instance.

St. CHRISTOPHERS.

To his Excellency *Walter Douglas*, Esq;
Captain-General and Commander in
Chief in and over all her Majesty's
Leeward Caribbee Islands in America.

The humble Address of the Lieutenant-Governor, some of the Council, and principal Inhabitants of this Island.

WITH Pleasure and Chearfulness we
take Leave to congratulate your
Excellency's Arrival into your Government;
and

and that in a particular Manner, it gave us more than an ordinary Satisfaction to enjoy your Presence in this Island, hereby giving us the Opportunity of asserting our Zeal and unshaken Loyalty to her most sacred Majesty, and dutiful Respects to your self, as having the Honour of bearing her Royal Commission.

As we find your Excellency's Intentions are fix'd to protect and countenance all Persons that shall, by their Actions, give distinguishing Proofs of their Fidelity to her Majesty, it encourages us, in the first Place, to declare how deeply we abhor and detest the barbarous Murder of your late Predecessor, General Parke, in the Island of Antegoa, and the Consequence that reach'd this Island thereupon; of which, we, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Members of her Majesty's Council, hold ourselves oblig'd to give your Excellency a true and just Account, in Discharge of the Duty and Trust repos'd in us; that by a timely Prevention, your Excellency might put a Stop to, and check the Infection (by due Application) from spreading, and becoming thereby as fatal to the Body-Politick, as a Gangreen to the Body-Natural.

Upon Notice given to Lieutenant-General Hamilton of the said Murder, (by Gentlemen dispatch'd to him from Antegoa) he came down to this Island, in order to let us know, that by the Death of General Parke,
the

the Government devolv'd upon him; and, by some Words at the Council-Board, gave us Reason to believe, (as he resented that Action) he would penetrate into the full Truth hereof, (by a strict and impartial Examination) and prosecute the same with Zeal and Duty, as the Nature of such Crimes calls for. This gave Life to an Address to her Majesty; the former Part of which contain'd our Abhorrence and Detestation of the Murder of Gen. Parke; the latter carry'd an humble Recommendation of Lieut. Gen. Hamilton, as a Person worthy to be honour'd with her high Commission of Captain-General and Chief Governor.

But, to our great Surprise, we found the said Address return'd with this Message; That, provided we would strike off that Paragraph, (expressing the Detestation of General Parke's Murder) he would accept of and thank us for the rest, that was recommendatory, and respected him. But he finding us not inclinable to erase that Part, seem'd to slight the whole, and so that Address dropt. This made us come to a second Resolution, of laying before her Majesty that our Detestation, and to clear our selves from any Imputation that might be offer'd against us, either as Contrivers or Abettors of that bloody Tragedy.

At

At his second Coming down to this Island, upon the breaking up of the General Council and Assembly, conven'd to meet by Writs in his own Name, (which is very remarkable) at the Island of Antegoa, he began, with a ruff'd Countenance, to let us know the Resentment he conceiv'd at our Address to the Queen, laying down therein our Abhorrence of the Murder of the late General; telling us, That 'twas none of our Business; but being answer'd at the Board, that we held ourselves bound in Duty and Conscience so to do; as likewise being under the same high Obligations of Gratitude with those of the Island of Nevis, for her Majesty's Princely Compassion towards us, and Recommendation to the Honourable House of Commons, to commiserate the distress'd Condition of the Subjects of these Islands, brought upon them by the Invasion of her Enemies, the French: And upon giving him our farther Sentiments, That her Majesty very well knew how to punish her Generals upon Omission of their Duty, authentically made appear by regular Complaint to be exhibited, such as should carry with them exact and full Truths: Which Pleasure of her Majesty's being made publickly known here, presently thereupon, that her General should be murder'd in a barbarous Manner, lays the Aggressors under the Guilt of doubting her Majesty's Justice, and forestaling the same, by making themselves Judges

Judges and Executioners. This unlock'd his Resentment unto this astonishing Expression to us, That General Parke had what he deserv'd. And upon reading our Address and Letter, in the Minutes of the Council relating thereunto, finding that Mr. Michael Ayon was intrusted with them, in a sudden Heat, order'd the Clerk of the Council to give him a Copy of the said Letter, which he told us he would send to the Lords of Trade and foreign Plantations, and make Ayon appear to be the greatest Villain in Nature.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,
We beg Leave, upon Consideration of the Premises, to observe to you, That Lieutenant-General Hamilton, by countenancing the Murderers of General Parke to so high a Degree, maintains and keeps in the Flames of that Evil, which we are under some Apprehensions will (if not timely extinguish'd) carry its Dangers too near your Excellency's Person.

This lays us, her Majesty's dutiful Subjects of this Government, under melancholy Reflections; for removing of which, and making your Excellency sit safe, and our selves protected under your Government, we humbly address your Excellency to remove the Cause, by a Suspension of Lieutenant-General Walter Hamilton, thereby to incapacitate him from oppressing us, in Case of your Excellency's

cy's Death, (which God forbid.) By which Act of Goodness, as it will remove those our Apprehensions, so will it for ever oblige us (as we now heartily do) to pray for the Continuance of your Health, and that your Person may be secure from all Attempts of malicious ill-principled People.

Mich. Lambert, L^t Gov. John Panton,
Henry Burrell, Francis Phipps,
Stephen Payne, John Peteres, &c.

FROM what Cause soever General Douglas's delaying the so much desir'd Suspension proceeded hitherto, he had now some Reason to confirm him in a Reluctance of complying with the general Humour of the People therein, by the Insinuations of particular Persons, under Colour of Friendship, that the Enterprize was dangerous, and such, as in Prudence, he ought not to resolve upon.

AMONGST the rest who were forward in their Advice on this Occasion, was Major John Thornton, late Chief Justice of the Island of Nevis, commonly call'd by the Lieutenant-General, and others, *Honest Jonny Thornton*. This Gentleman often dissuaded General Douglas, in respect to his own private Interest, without pretending any Regard to the Publick Good, from proceeding to an open Rupture

ture with Mr. Hamilton; alledging, That the rebellious Party, who were very Rich, the most numerous in *Antegoa*, and had their Correspondents and Confederates in all the other Islands, would spare neither Money nor Misrepresentations against him, in Favour of their Favourite *Hamilton*; but would carry their Resentment and Revenge so far, as to give him all imaginable Disturbance in his Government, tho' the Islands were expos'd to the greatest Calamities that were possible to be fear'd: Adding moreover, that he did not doubt their attempting even his Assassination thereupon, according to the * frequent Practice upon former Governors, and as they had just then accomplish'd their long

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con-

* They forc'd Sir Nathaniel Johnson off the Island, in an unprovided crazy Sloop, which, contrary to most Peoples Expectations, carry'd him safe to Carolina, where he was afterwards Governor. Quarrell'd with all their succeeding Governors, in so much, that the late General Coddington desir'd leave to Resign, tho' he afterwards repented of so doing, and endeavour'd to be restor'd again, by forming a new Faction against his Successors, which continued ever since. Sir William Mathews, after being made very uneasy in his Government, was suspected to have been poison'd in *Antegoa*. Colonel Johnson, when Lieut. General, and Commander in Chief, was murder'd at St. Christophers. Colonel Parke's deep Tragedy is fresh in every ones Memory; and Colonel Douglas, who succeeded him, is now suffering for his Favours, on that Occasion, to those very People who have since ungratefully persecut'd him for the same. I have purposely omitted the Murder of a Lieutenant-Governor at Nevis, tho' it be a certain Truth; because I have heard the Story differently told, and am not well apprind of the true Manner of it.

concerted Designs upon his immediate Predecessors.

As this was enough to stagger no ordinary Resolution; and as the Regiment was so weak, and for the most Part so seduc'd from their Allegiance by some Officers so deeply in the Interest of the Cabal, as not to be depended on, General *Douglas* continued to deliberate on the Affair, 'till he had made the necessary Change in the Military Stations, and return'd to *Antegoa*; where, seriously reflecting as well on the aforesaid Complaints, exhibited by Gentlemen of the first Rank, as on the Temper of the Inhabitants, and general Interest of the Islands, he began to entertain very different Notions from those he had formerly; and postponing all other Considerations to the Publick Good, resolv'd to strike the Rebellion on the Head, and entirely ruin the Building of the Faction, by sapping its Foundation in the Removal of the Lieutenant-General.

BUT before I proceed to his Suspension, I must add to the rest of the Complaints against him, the following Particulars, all within the General's own Knowledge, as farther Inducements to fix his Resolution, and not a little contributed to clear all the Doubts that hitherto perplex'd him in so nice a Conjunction.

1st. THE

1st. THE Assurance with which Lieutenant-General *Hamilton* (contrary to the Obligations of his Station) excus'd himself from receiving the Sacrament with General *Douglas*, upon his first Arrival in the Government, leaving him in the Church to perform that Duty with others.

2. THE unsatisfactory and imperfect Account he render'd, (to avoid accusing any of his Party) how General *Parke's* Patent or Commission, with other Papers, came into his Hands, when demanded of him by General *Douglas*.

3. His kind Entertainment and Protection in his House at *Nevis*, of one *John Drillemvoux*, a seditious little Petty-fogger, who had list'd himself in the Service of the Faction at *Antegoa*, and propos'd cutting General *Parke's* Throat, when they tumultuously broke into the Council Chamber, two Days before the Rebellion, wherein that Gentleman was murder'd: Now this Incendiary being dispatch'd from *Antegoa* to sow fresh Contention at *Nevis*, as he had done formerly, and to watch the General's Motions upon his first visiting that Island, the Loyalists gave him Notice thereof; * whereupon he had him taken up, in order to be se-

H 3 cur'd;

See their Letter to the General on this Occasion.

cur'd; but by Mr. *Hamilton's* Counsel and Contrivance, made his Escape to one of the *Dutch* Islands, where he dy'd raving mad.

4. And lastly, His refusing to obey the General's Order, to present Colonel *John Butler* to the Command of the Troop of Horse in the Island of *Nevis*, notwithstanding a Commission was produc'd for the same, 'till he had a second Order, and a Reprimand for his Disregard of the first: All which, as I have said, being well known to the General himself, he no longer continued his Hesitation, but determin'd on the Point; and so at last out comes the long look'd for Suspension, accompany'd with a Letter to the Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, as follows:

Antegoa, Jan. 15, 1711,

S I R,

I Have order'd your Suspension from all Posts and Places, both Civil and Military, to be publish'd at the principal Islands in my Government; which I am apt to believe you expected to have been done sooner, in the present unhappy Circumstances of this Island, upon Account of the late Rebellion and most barbarous Murder of the late General: But am very hopeful of justifying my delaying it until now, as

well

' well as performing it at this Juncture,
' when the Matter is laid before our
' dread Sovereign Lady the Queen.

I am ever,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Walter Douglas.

A N T E G O A.

By his Excellency *Walter Douglas, Esq;*
Captain-General and Commander in
Chief in and over all her Majesty's
Leeward Caribbee Islands in America.

BE it known to all Governors, Presidents
of her Majesty's Council of the respec-
tive Islands, Magistrates, and all others
within my Government, that I *Walter*
Douglas, Esq; Captain-General and Com-
mander in Chief in and over all her Ma-
jesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in Ame-
rica, by vertue of the Trust reposed in me
by Commission, for her Majesty's Service, and
for other good and sufficient Reasens; do
hereby displace and suspend *Walter Hamil-*
ton, Esq; from being Lieutenant-General of
the Islands, and Lieutenant-Governor of
the Island of Nevis, from all Places of
Trust, both Civil and Military (until her
H 4 Majesty's

Majesty's Pleasure be farther known) which he holds, or hath held within my Government, by vertue of her Majesty's Commission or Commissions: And the said Walter Hamilton, Esq; is hereby displac'd and suspended from his said Posts and Places, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as if he had never held or enjoy'd the same: Of which all Persons within my Government are to take Notice, and have due Regard to accordingly; having caus'd this my Suspension of the said Walter Hamilton to be publish'd in the several Islands in my Government.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, this . . . Day of January, 1711, and in the tenth Year of her Majesty's Reign.

Walter Douglas.

Hereupon immediately followed the Thanks of the major Part of the most considerable Inhabitants of all the Islands; but the honest Gentlemen of *Antegoa*, whom it most nearly concern'd, particularly express'd themselves in the following Manner:

ANTE-

A N T E G O A.

To his Excellency *Walter Douglas, Esq;*
Captain-General and Commander in
Chief in and over all her Majesty's
Leeward Caribbee Islands in America.

May it please your Excellency,

WE humbly beg Leave to return your
Excellency our most humble and
heartly Thanks, for suspending *Walter Ham-
ilton, Esq;* from being Lieutenant-General
of these Islands, and Lieutenant-Governor of
Nevis; who, whilst he had the Administra-
tion of the Government, before your Excel-
lency's Arrival amongst us, did rather keep
up and encourage the Divisions of this
Island, than any Ways appease and allay
the same: Such were the Discouragements
which the Loyal Party of this Island receiv'd
from him during his Residence here, that no
Hopes or Expectation of Redress could be
had or obtain'd for their Sufferings and
Loyalty; so that if your Excellency had not
happily come amongst us, cloath'd with her
Majesty's Power, We the Subscribers and
others, unconcern'd in the late barbarous
Rebellion and Murder of Colonel Daniel
Parke, your Predecessor, must have been
forc'd to have quitted our Interests and
Families.

John

John Yeamans, *Lieut. Governor*,
 Thomas Morris,
 Richard Oliver,
 Peter Buor,
 Joseph French,
 John Wickham, &c.

Thomas Bretton, Esq; Attorney-General of the *Leeward Islands*, in a Letter to his Friend *Mr. Robert Cunnyingham* of *London*, concerning the Rebellion and Posture of Affairs in *Antegoa*, mention'd the Suspension in these Words: "That
 " in Order to keep all Quiet by break-
 " ing a Party, and to act in the best
 " Manner for the Queen's Service, the
 " General found it absolutely necessary
 " to suspend the late Lieutenant-Gover-
 " nor *Hamilton* of *Nevis*, who had very
 " much countenanc'd the Persons con-
 " cern'd in that unhappy Tragedy."
 And the following Account thereof, which he gave *Sir John St. Leger*, then publick Agent for the Island, is still more particular, *viz.*

S I R,

' I Had like to have omitted one most
 ' I essential Instance of his Excellency's
 ' good Conduct, in reducing this Island
 ' to such a quiet and submissive Temper,
 ' fo

‘so dispos’d to shew their Loyalty for
‘the Future, as seems to be sincere; and
‘that is, his suspending the late Lieute-
‘nant-General *Hamilton*, until her Ma-
‘jesty’s Pleasure be farther known; and
‘that was done with all the Delibera-
‘tion and Thought that Matters of
‘great Moment require. I know his Ex-
‘cellency is so fully satisfy’d with the
‘Reasons for it, that he has not the least
‘Doubt but her Majesty will be satisfy’d
‘therewith, and see how careful he is
‘of her Majesty’s true Interest in all the
‘Islands under his Government.

Thomas Bretton.

AS I am not here about a Vindication
of General *Dowglas*’s Conduct, farther
than it interferes with, and has an in-
seperable Relation to that of Mr. *Ha-*
milton’s, I purposely omit the rest of the
above, and several other Letters I have
now before me, very advantageous to his
Character, the Mention whereof would
have been otherwise unavoidable, and
shall proceed next to follow this Hero
of the Faction in his new Change of For-
tune, and shew his Behaviour there-
upon.

HE was, much about this Time, mar-
ry’d to the Lady *Stapleton*, Relict of Sir
William

William Stapleton, formerly Chief Governor of the Leeward Islands, by which his Fortune as well as Interest increasing, he was the easier under this Tryal, and as I am told, receiv'd the News of his Degradation rather with Gheerfulness, or at least an Affectation thereof, than any Shew of Discontent, being thereby left at Liberty to make Use of his new Acquisitions, and pursue those Measures his aspiring Humour always suggested, to raise himself on the Ruin of others.

IN order to which, he immediately resolves on a Voyage to *Great Britain*, where there had been lately such a Hurry and Change in the Face of Affairs, that a Man of his compliable Temper, who was strait lac'd in no Principle, might reasonably conceive Hopes of advancing himself in the Crowd; as well by zealous Professions of an inviolable Attachment to all concerted Measures, as by the Power of other never-failing Means, which he took Care to have in Readiness to support him.

BUT while he was making the necessary Preparations for these Ends, General *Douglas* neglected not the Means of justifying himself to the Ministry in the Steps he had taken; and having by several Letters and publick Papers, put all his Proceedings since his coming to the Govern-

Government in the clearest Light they were capable of, he committed them to the Charge of one Lieutenant *William Douglas*, whom he purposely employ'd to carry them to *Great Britain*, and deliver them there as directed.

Now it happening at this Time, that there were no other Vessels bound for *London* besides two *Bristol* Gallies, that took in their Loadings, the one at *Antegoa*, and the other at *Nevis*; Mr. *Hamilton* was oblig'd to take his Passage on one, and Mr. *Douglas* on the other; and the Windward Vessel falling down to join the Leeward one, as it was in Time of War, without any Convoy, and the Vessels of some Force; the Commanders enter'd into a kind of Promise or Agreement with each other, to keep Company, and be mutually assisting against the Enemies Attempts, and all other Accidents during the Voyage.

ACCORDINGLY, they sett Sail together from the Island last mention'd; and to pass over the Transactions of the Voyage, as needless here as impossible for me to give any just Accompt of; I shall only take Notice, that on their Arrival on the Coasts of *Great Britain*, they were attack'd by a *French Privateer*; and the Vessel wherein Mr. *Douglas* was, only making Resistance, and maintaining a brisk

brisk Fight, whilst the other made the best of her Way, or lay by, and gave no manner of Assistance, they were both taken, and carry'd into *Brest*, which would have been otherwise impossible.

I shall leave the Reader to make his own Reflections on this different Conduct of both Vessels, notwithstanding their solemn Pre-engagements; as also, how far Mr. *Hamilton's* Influence might either have occasion'd or prevented the Cowardliness of the Vessel he was in; and shall hasten to observe, that by this Means he basely intercepted most of General *Douglas's* Letters and Papers, as by the two following Extracts of Mr. *Douglas's* Letters to Sir *John St. Leger*, and the General, will appear.

Hon. Sir,

‘ I Doubt not but by this Time you
 ‘ know by the General's Letters, that
 ‘ I was sent Home by him from *Antegoa*,
 ‘ of which, and of my being taken into
 ‘ *Brest*, I gave you Notice in my last. If
 ‘ I forget not, Sir, I writ to you that all
 ‘ the General's Papers were thrown over-
 ‘ board, except one Packet I reserv'd, in
 ‘ which there were some Letters to you,
 ‘ which I had taken all imaginable Care,
 ‘ after I was taken, to have destroy'd,
 ‘ but am told by the Captain of the Ship
 ‘ I was

'I was in, that Capt. *Webb* of *Bristol* (of
'the Ship *Mr. Hamilton* was in, when he
'was by that rascally Sycophant *Hamilton*
'sent on Board our Ship, to look for
'Papers) got it, and gave the same to
'that insinuating flattering Backbiter,
'who here, on the General's Accompt,
'endeavour'd to do me all the Mischief
'imaginable.

'I pray Sir to acquaint the General of
'every Thing by the first Opportunity;
'of Capt. *Webb* especially, who if he
'had fought as we did, which that va-
'liant *Hamilton* might have encouraged,
'we had not been taken; whose Actions
'therein, I hope, will be known, and
'make him to be known for what he is.

I am,

Hon. S I R,

With all due Respect,

Your most humble Servant,

Brest, June 6th,
N.S. 1712.

William Douglas.

To Sir John St. Leger, Bart.

S I R,

S I R,

BEFORE I went to *Holland*, I wrote to you, as your Brother desired, but it seems it came not to your Hands.

You desire, Sir, to know what became of your Papers; I wrote a particular Account both from *France* and *England*, but never could have an Answer. Before we engag'd the Enemy, I had all the Papers pack'd up, and set in a Convenient Place to toss over Board; but the second Mate seeing me always very careful of the little Trunk, toss'd it down into the Bread Room, from whence it was afterwards impossible to take it out; at last we were taken, and all the Interest I could make, could never recover them. Mr. *Hamilton*, that less than Woman, worst of all rational Creatures, prevail'd with the Captain of the Privateer, and sent the Master of the other Ship on board ours, who got several of the Papers: I watch'd his coming on Board the Privateer, and challeng'd them; he immediately jump'd into the Cabin, delivering all to that vast *Plebian* Excrement, who, when I told him it was very unfair and ungentlemanly to seize my Papers, told me, he was not oblig'd to know whose they were, and would give me none; so I

was

' was order'd out; for a Confirmation of
' which, please to inform your self of
' Capt. *Williams*,* who, I am sure, will
' deal impartially. I design'd from *Hol-*
' *land* for *London*, but was oblig'd to
' come first to *Scotland*, and will be in
' *London* the latter End of this Month,
' when I shall give you fuller Satis-
' faction.

I am,

S I R, as becometh,

Your most humble Servant,

Edinborough, May William Douglas.
the 25th, 1714.

To General Douglas.

THUS did Mr. *Hamilton* come by several unguarded Letters and Papers of General *Douglas's*, address'd to Friends and Relations about his own private Affairs; and though they were for a long while handed about, amongst a great many eminent Persons, yet they thought them not worth regarding; nor were they any ways taken Notice of, 'till, contrary to the Laws of Nations, Honour, and

Chri-

* Commander of the Vessel that fought, in which Mr. Douglas was a Passenger.

Christianity, they were put into the Hands of his implacable Enemies and Prosecutors, to be produc'd for Evidence against him, as will hereafter appear.

BEING oblig'd, according to the Order of Things, first to take Notice, That Mr. *Hamilton* having sent to his Friends and Correspondents on this Side, he was but a short while a Prisoner, before the Interest of the late Duke of *Hamilton*, which was then very considerable, as well at the Court of *England*, as that of *France*, procur'd him his Liberty; and being come to *London*, was soon introduc'd to his Grace, who readily espous'd his Cause, and became his Patron, on Account of Principles, 'tis to be imagin'd he was not wanting, on that Occasion, in Concert with his Friends, to make mighty Protestations of; tho' how little grounded in any, his Professions of the contrary, on the succeeding Change, have sufficiently evinced.

BUT the Duke being well assur'd of his Sincerity, by one Mr. *Samuel Hamilton*, a Relation to his Grace, who was Captain-Lieutenant to his own Troop in K. *James's* Time, when this Mr. *Hamilton* rid private in it, entertain'd so good an Opinion of him, as to employ a certain

Gen-

Gentleman,* now ready to justify the same, to offer him the Government of the Leeward Islands, his Grace had then procur'd a Promise of from the Queen, on the Death of the Duke of *Queensbury*, who was General *Douglas's* Patron; provided he would satisfy himself with the Profits of the Place only, without the Salary, and advance three hundred Pounds besides. But these extraordinary Terms not relishing very well with Mr. *Hamilton*, as unsuitable to his avaritious Temper, he desir'd Time to consider of the Matter; and before he came to any Resolution, that well-known Quarrel happen'd, which brought two such great Men as the Duke and Lord *Mobun* to their unhappy Fates; whereby, as the least Consequence thereof, Mr. *Hamilton* was left to fresh Pursuits for a new Interest.

HEREUPON, he immediately applies to the Earl of *Oxford*; but General *Douglas* having, by this Time, sent Home Duplicates of all the Papers, to justify his Proceedings, in Relation to Mr. *Hamilton*, they seem'd, for particular Reasons, to be well approv'd of by that Ministry;

I 2

nistry;

* Major Peter Buor, of Col. Lucas's Regiment, who had formerly some Dependence on the Duke, and continu'd to have Freedom in the Family.

nistry ; and this rendering the Matter more difficult, as well as requiring Time and Means to overcome all Obstacles, I shall here leave him for a while, to follow his close and dark Intrigues with the Prime Ministers, whilst I return to *Antego*, and remark some Transactions there worth Observation.

WHEREOF the first is, The Faction of that Island's petitioning General *Douglas*, upon Mr. *Hamilton's* coming for *Europe*, to make Col. *Edward Byam* (their other more private Patron) Lieutenant-General in his Room ; but the General was made too sensible of that Gentleman's Sway, and silent Concurrence with the Cabal, in all their Proceedings, to make him more formidable ; and so the Proposal was rejected.

THE next material Occurrence was, the General's famous Declaration in Council of the 13th of *May, 1712*, which I shall here beg the Reader's Leave to insert in his own Words, as follows, viz.

Gentlemen,

SINCE my Return to this Island, I understand there are some Surmises and Rumours rais'd by some malicious and dissatisfy'd Persons, which so much concern me, that I am oblig'd, in my own Justification,

to

to make the following Declaration: It is said, that some Persons, before the Publication of her Majesty's most gracious Pardon, have given Bills, and enter'd into Bonds and Obligations for the Payment of several Sums of Money, as Presents and Acknowledgments to me: For doing all that is in my Power to acquit my self from that Charge, I do renounce and disclaim all Pretensions of Right, that I, or any other Person in Trust for me, or in my Name, or to my Use, can have to any such Bills, Bonds, or pretended Obligations; and that as soon as I can discover where any such Bills and Obligations are, I will order them to be cancell'd.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I do desire, that this may be enter'd in the Council-Books, as a Release and Discharge of all Right, Title, Interest, Trust, Claim, or Demand, that I, or any other Person in my Behalf, or in Trust for me, or to my Use, may or can have to any such Bills or Obligations.

How far some Men may have impos'd on the People, being under their then present Fears and Apprehensions of Danger from her Majesty's Resentment, and upon me, by using my Name, as a Colour for such Proceedings, let them be accountable for; believing there cannot be any more effectual

*Method to render such clandestine Practices
of no Effect, or Prejudice to any Man.*

Walter Douglas.

About this Time also, the four Persons *excepted out of the Pardon, and confin'd for the Murder of Colonel Parke, were, by Advice of the Council, in regard to the Insufficiency of the Goal, admitted to Bail; but their Friends of the Faction in the Assembly, not thinking that a sufficient Indulgence towards them, without being wholly freed, in their following Address of Thanks, upon the above Declaration, earnestly recommended them for farther Favours, in this Manner,

* John Painter, John Ker, John King, William Hamilton.

A N T E G O A.

A N T E G O A.

To his Excellency *Walter Douglas, Esq;*
Captain-General, &c.

The humble Address of the Assembly
of this Island.

WE have many Instances of your Excellency's Goodness and Moderation, in so well composing the Disturbances of this Colony, by the seasonable issuing her Majesty's gracious Proclamation of free Pardon to all her Subjects, who were unhappily concern'd in the Death of the late General Parke; and also in your Declaration to the Council and Assembly, at our last Meeting, which has very much contributed to the quieting Peoples Minds, and gives us Encouragement to pray your Excellency will continue your Favour to the unfortunate Gentlemen that were then under Confinement, by freeing them from the heavy Bonds they are at present under; or how else your Excellency in your Goodness and Wisdom shall think fit.

We cannot but recommend them, as Men well qualify'd to serve her Majesty; being well assur'd of their Loyalty and Fidelity to her Government.

Sa. Watkins, Speaker.

IS it to be imagin'd, that People, acknowledging themselves under such Obligations, should afterwards complain? Or that the very Person agreeing to this Address, and signing the same, as Speaker of a House, should thereafter make himself a Volunteer-Evidence against the Person he had thus complimented? And yet there is nothing more certain than the Affirmative; and that the Matters chiefly complain'd of, were these very Bills and Bonds thus releas'd and disclaim'd, which he could not be ignorant were afterwards torn and cancell'd, as by the Depositions of *Thomas Trant*, *Thomas Bretton*, *Bastian Otto Byar*, and *George Jennings*, hereunto annex'd, will appear. But I believe I need spend no Time upon a Point so notorious as that Party's Ingratitude, and shall therefore proceed to touch upon the common Honesty of their Dealings, which bears an exact Proportion to their other Virtues; and how small that is, the following Petition, and Proceedings thereupon, will demonstrate.

To

To his Excellency *Walter Douglas, Esq;*
Captain-General and Commander in
Chief in and over all her Majesty's
Leeward Caribbee Islands in America;
and to the Honourable Council and
Assembly of the said *Island*.

The humble Petition of the Merchants,
Factors, and Traders of the said
Island, whose Names are hereunto
subscrib'd, in Behalf of their Em-
ployers and themselves.

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners being disabled by
the ill Compliance of Debtors, to an-
swer their Correspondents Expectations at
Home, in making them Returns, according to
their respective Promises and Compact, are,
without any Fault of their own, not only sus-
pected of Injustice, but wounded in their Re-
putations, (upon Suppositions that they are
paid here, by the Persons who deal with them,
and that your Petitioners detain the Effects;
or that, at least, they are highly to be blam'd
for not prosecuting their Debtors at Law, and
by that Means enable themselves to make
better and more punctual Remittances;) and
are depriv'd of making any Improvement of
their own private Fortunes; the Proceed-
ings at Law being so very dilatory, in Re-
lation to Execution, that it is not possible to
procure

procure any Redress that Way, unless the Law now in Being be amended.

In tender Consideration whereof, and to the End that your Petitioners may not suffer without Cause, and that the Trade of this Island may not decay,

May it please your Excellency, your Honours, and the Gentlemen of the Assembly, to make such a Law for the speedy and effectual Recovery of Debts, as in your great and grave Wisdoms [pray don't laugh] you shall think most proper; that so the Trade of this Island may flourish:

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

James Nisbet,
Robert Joyce,
Barth. Sanderson,
John Barnes,
Edw. Chester,
Math. Bermingham,
Christoph. Stoodly,
John Roach,
Samuel Procter,
John Barbotain,
John Bourke,
Andrew Murray,
John Sweetenham,

John Combes,
Charles Dunbar,
Thomas Trant,
John Brett,
William Glanville,
Edw. Chester, *Jun.*
Jos. Adams,
Richard Sherwood,
John Rose,
Hopefor Bendall,
Jacob Thibou,
Thomas Dolman,
Pat. West,

The Consequence of this Petition will be shewn best by the Attorney General's Account thereof to Sir *John St. Leger*, in these Words, 'The General, soon after his Arrival in these Islands, was made sensible what great Want there was of a new and better Act of Courts, for the Advancement of Justice and Encouragement of Trade; and after several Times recommending it to the Consideration of the Council and Assembly, they appointed a Committee of both Houses, to desire me to draw such an Act, and to meet at convenient Times and Places, to give the best Instructions they cou'd, so that I might pen it suitable to the Circumstances and Constitution of the Island: And accordingly, after several such Meetings, I drew the Act with the best Care I could, which is entitled, *An Act for establishing a Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and for the better regulating and settling due Methods for the Administration of Justice.*

'The Act is long, and contains nine large Sheets of Paper close wrote. It was pass'd the 6th of *February*, 1711, and was then thought to be so good, that the then Assembly not only voted me the Thanks of that House, but likewise

‘ wise a handſom || Gratuity, for the
 ‘ great Care and Pains I had taken in pen-
 ‘ ning it; and I think I may ſay, with-
 ‘ out Vanity, it went from my Hands a
 ‘ good Act: But the Council and Affem-
 ‘ bly were pleas’d to *make ſeveral Alterati-*
 ‘ *ons*, and whether properly call’d *Amend-*
 ‘ *ments*, they ought to be the fitteſt
 ‘ Judges.

‘ But of late an Objection being made
 ‘ about levying an Execution upon the
 ‘ Goods and Chattels of a Perſon not well
 ‘ inclin’d to the Payment of his Debts, it
 ‘ has been much improv’d by ſome other
 ‘ Perſons of the like Diſpoſition; [*for of*
 ‘ *ſuch is the major Part*] ſo that the Mar-
 ‘ ſhal told me Yeſterday, that he has not
 ‘ levy’d one Execution.

‘ The Act has been long ſince ſent
 ‘ Home, under the Seal of theſe Iſlands,
 ‘ for her Majeſty’s Approbation; but
 ‘ whether it has been paſs’d or rejected,
 ‘ I believe his Excellency has not yet
 ‘ heard: However, if you’ll pleaſe to
 ‘ give your ſelf the Trouble, I believe
 ‘ you may have the Peruſal of it at the
 ‘ Secretary’s Office.

‘ By

|| This handſome Gratuity was an hundred Piſtoles, paſſing in
 that Country at 28 Shillings a-piece, which they afterwards re-
 fuſ’d to pay him, their Turn being ſerv’d.

‘ By the Purport of the Act, it is
‘ plainly intended, that no Defendant,
‘ after Judgment obtain’d against him,
‘ shall use any Fraud whatsoever to pre-
‘ vent the Plaintiff’s reaping the Benefit
‘ of his Judgment: And the Judges are
‘ requir’d and impower’d, upon Com-
‘ plaint made to them of any Fraud
‘ whatsoever used by any Defendant in
‘ such Case, to punish him with Fine and
‘ Imprisonment. And afterwards there
‘ is a Clause in these Words, *viz.* *And be*
‘ *it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That*
‘ *in all Cases where it shall be necessary to*
‘ *have an Appraisement made of the Goods*
‘ *and Chattels, Lands, Tenements, and He-*
‘ *reditaments, of any Defendant or Defen-*
‘ *dants against whom Judgment shall be ob-*
‘ *tain’d in any of the Courts aforesaid, up-*
‘ *on any Action that shall be commenc’d*
‘ *after the Date of this Act, It shall and*
‘ *may be lawful to and for the Plaintiff to*
‘ *choose two Appraisers, and the like to be*
‘ *chosen by the Defendant. And in Case*
‘ *three of them cannot agree, it shall and*
‘ *may be lawful to and for the chief Justice*
‘ *or Judge, who shall sign any Execution to*
‘ *be taken out upon such Judgment obtain’d,*
‘ *to nominate and appoint a fifth Person, as*
‘ *an Appraiser or Umpire, to appraise and*
‘ *value the Goods and Chattels, Lands, Te-*
‘ *nements and Hereditaments, when levy’d*
‘ by

‘ by the Provost-Marshal or his Deputy, by
 ‘ Virtue of any Execution, in Manner afore-
 ‘ said. Then follows the Oath to be ta-
 ‘ ken by the Appraisers; and afterwards,
 ‘ in another Clause, mentioning the Ap-
 ‘ praisers, there are these express Words,
 ‘ viz. *The Agreement of any three of them,*
 ‘ *shall be sufficient to make a due Appraise-*
 ‘ *ment, &c.*

‘ Now, Sir, the notable Insufficiency
 ‘ of this Act, lately found out and insisted
 ‘ upon, to disappoint the levying any
 ‘ Executions is this, That when the Mar-
 ‘ shal or his Deputy comes to levy upon
 ‘ such Goods or Chattels as are to be ap-
 ‘ prais’d, the Plaintiff chooses two Ap-
 ‘ praisers, and the Defendant says he will
 ‘ choose none; and so, Mr. Marshal, you
 ‘ are at a full Stop with your Execution, and
 ‘ be gone about your Business: For altho’
 ‘ the Words are express’d so favourably
 ‘ for the Defendant, That it may be lawful
 ‘ for him to choose two Appraisers, which
 ‘ is such an Indulgence, that if he will
 ‘ not make Use of it in his Favour, no
 ‘ Man of Sense [*or Honesty*] can put such
 ‘ a Construction upon it, that he shall
 ‘ take Advantage of his own Latches, and
 ‘ thereby disappoint the Plaintiff of the
 ‘ Benefit of his Execution; it being a
 ‘ certain Maxim in Law, that where there
 ‘ is a Right, there ought to be a Remedy.

‘ And

‘ And altho’ it be not controverted in
‘ *England*, that the Judges are the proper
‘ Expositors of the Acts of Parliament,
‘ that won’t be allow’d here, notwith-
‘ standing all the Practisers have given
‘ their Opinions openly in Court, That
‘ it is a trifling Objection made by the
‘ Defendants, and have desir’d the Opi-
‘ nion of the Court. Whereupon the
‘ Chief Justice and Judges of the Court
‘ of *St. John’s* in this Island have given
‘ their Opinions accordingly, *That if the*
‘ *Defendant, after the Plaintiff has chosen*
‘ *two Appraisers, will choose none for him-*
‘ *self, the Chief Justice ought to choose one,*
‘ *to be added to the other two, and their Ap-*
‘ *praisement is valid.*

‘ But this Island being divided into two
‘ Divisions, namely *St. John’s* and *Par-*
‘ *ham*, with one Chief Justice for both,
‘ but different puisney Judges for each
‘ Division; and those for the Division of
‘ *Parham* differing in Opinion from those
‘ of the Division of *St. John’s*, there seems
‘ to be a full Stop to the Current of Ju-
‘ stice in this Respect; and the People
‘ will neither allow the Judges to give
‘ their Opinion in interpreting the Mean-
‘ ing of the Acts made, nor will the As-
‘ sembly agree to any short Act, which
‘ might be made in six Lines, to make
‘ the Meaning of the Clause scrupled at
‘ unde-

'undeniably plain and intelligible. And
 'therefore, Sir, by the General's Order,
 'I represent this Matter to you ; and hope
 'we shall understand, in a little Time,
 'her Majesty's Pleasure ; and receive
 'such wholesome Laws, as are proper
 'for the Government of this Colony,
 'and, as may best tend to her Majesty's
 'Interest, and the Prosperity thereof,
 ' &c.

Tho. Bretton.

St. John's in Antegoa,
 May the 26th, 1713.

To Sir John St. Leger, Bart.

Good and wholesome Laws, for the
 speedy Recovery of Debts, and Encou-
 ragement of Trade and Commerce, have
 been often, tho' in vain, attempted by
 many chief Governors ; and it's very
 plain, that General *Parke's* Earnestness of
 that Kind, for the Prosperity of the
 Colony, has been one of the main Springs
 of that Quarrel that brought him to
 his unhappy End. But General *Douglas*
 having an extraordinary Advantage, in
 his discretionary Power of pardoning,
 made Use of the favourable Opportunity,
 and delay'd the Publication of Mercy,
 'till Justice was legally establish'd, and
 by that Means thought to have gain'd a
 Point

Point that prov'd, not only fatal in the Attempt to some of his Predecessors, but impossible to all. Yet no sooner are they free from the Curb, and the Bridle out of their Mouths, than they return to their old Principles; and thus shamefully dam up their own lately finish'd Chanel, and disarm Justice by a worse than Jesuitical Evasion. Nor was it long before their Inconstancy appear'd in fresh Discontents, and the lurking Spirit of Faction so wrought upon their murmuring Tempers, as to render them productive of new Conspiracies,* which being early discover'd, oblig'd the General, much about this Time, to issue his Warrant to the Provost-Marshal, for the Apprehension of the chief Conspirators, *Samuel Watkins* and *Daniel Mackennen*; the Reasons and Foundations of which, will, by the following Preamble thereto, more plainly appear, *viz.*

* See the Deposition of Nicholas Blake, taken before the Governor and Council at St. Christopher's.

K

ANTEGOA.

A N T E G O A.

By his Excellency *Walter Douglas, Esq;*
Captain-General, &c.

Whereas it plainly appears upon Oath, that Daniel Mackennen and Samuel Watkins were two of the chief Contrivers and Promoters of the cruel and barbarous Murder (in a rebellious Manner) of Daniel Parke, Esq; deceas'd, late Capt. General of these Islands: And that since the Publication of her Majesty's gracious Proclamation of Pardon in the said Island, bearing Date the 6th of February last past, the said Daniel Mackennen and Samuel Watkins have attempted the like rebellious Practices, whereby they have render'd themselves incapable of the Benefit of the said Pardon.

These are therefore to require and command you, &c.

But as, by one Means or other, they came to have Notice of this Proceeding against them, they kept out of the Way, to avoid being taken by the Marshal, and came as Passengers on Board a Merchant Vessel to London, where they were taken up by Colonel Parke's Relations, as before-mention'd. And yet this gave no
 Check

Check to the Insolence of the Party; but the Fever remaining in the Blood, for want of the necessary Vent, the whole Body were extraordinarily flush'd, and only wanted an Opportunity to exercise and repeat their ingrain'd Cruelty, which offer'd itself in the following Manner.

On the 15th of *July* 1713, when the Peace was proclaim'd at *Antegoa*, the General very prudently order'd the Militia to meet at their respective Places of Rendezous in the several Divisions of the Island, rather than at *St. John's*, or any other particular Place, to avoid any Disturbance on Occasion of that Solemnity. Yet, notwithstanding the Precaution, the factious Party made a Riot, which came but little short of a Rebellion: For *Mr. Francis Carlisle*, *Mr. Jacob Morgan*, *John Gunthorpe*, *Andrew Murray*, and others, being at a Tavern in Town, where they had first treated, and then abus'd, some Soldiers of the General's Guard; they of a sudden 'rose up and declar'd they would go and insult the General. Whereupon, they all drew their Swords, and *Mr. Carlisle* swore he would head them. Then calling for the *Pope's-Head Boys*,*

K 2

he

* The Inhabitants of a certain Division of that Island, so call'd, famous for their Activity and Forwardness in the Rebellion, and all other Riots and Mischiefs whatsoever.

he was follow'd by fifty or sixty Persons to the General's Door; where, the Guard opposing their Entrance, their Leader flung abundance of foul Language at the General, calling him Son of a Whore, and saying, (after the old Rate) he was no General, for that Lieut. General *Hamilton* then had a Commission, and would be there in fifteen Days: So that if Mr. *William Hamilton* (one of their own Party, then, and ever since, under Bail, for the Murder of Col. *Parke*) had not interpos'd with his Perswasions and good Offices, there must have been a great deal of Mischief; he arguing with them, that if their Rashness were not consequentive of any fatal Effects to themselves, it might be so to him and their Friends in *England*, who were not yet clear'd of the former Action.

This is the Account which Major *Royall*, in his Letter to General *Douglas*, says he had of that Affair, from the same Mr. *William Hamilton*; and the Reason Major *Royall* gives, why Mr. *Hamilton* should thus freely declare himself on that Subject, was, for fear, as he was in the same Company, he might be represented to have been as forward in the Matter as any of the rest. But for farther Confirmation of the Fact, see the Depositions of *James Johnson*, *Cadwalder Jones*,

Jones, John Spence, and Joseph Rhodes. And here I shall take Leave of the *West-Indies*, (where I am apprehensive of having detain'd my Reader much longer than it pleas'd him) and see how Matters went with *Mr. Hamilton*, whom I left in a solicitous Course of Application for the Government.

If any Thing were wanting in that Gentleman's own Temper, to render him capable of any Methods whatsoever, for the Attainment of his Ends; he found a Solicitor in the Agent of the Cabal, who was sufficient to supply the Defect; and who, by Means of a powerful Money'd Support in all his Undertakings, as well as unparallel'd Assurance, and indefatigable Industry, in Defence of a bad Cause, gain'd an Interest, wherewith he bore down all Opposition, baffled the Attempts of so weak an Adversary as single Honesty, and was of great Service to his Friend and Client, *Mr. Hamilton*; who, for his Part, likewise, had so much Dependance on his Solicitor, as to be passively conformable to his Measures, not daring to proceed a Step without him, lest that should be destroy'd by the Ignorance and Folly of the one, which had been accomplish'd by the Cunning and Artifice of the other.

Thus assisted, or rather led about, by the *Achitophel* of the Party, in Conjunction with their correspondent Merchants,† who are indeed valuable Friends on Occasion, as Mr. *Hamilton* has since experienc'd, did he pass his Time in Attendance, from one Great Man's Levee to another, in Hopes and Expectation of insinuating himself, by some Means or other, into their good Graces: But was particularly solicitous of ingratiating himself with the two reigning Favourites of those Times, the late Duke of *Ormond*, and Earl of *Oxford*; and among the several little Artifices, practis'd on those Occasions, Detraction, the basest of them all, was not neglected; this Gentleman, and his Party, taking all Occasions and Opportunities of blackening Col. *Parke's* Memory, as if it had been the ready Way to Preferment; whereof, the palliating Case of the unhappy People, concern'd in the Death of Col. *Parke*, (as they call'd it) drawn up by Sir *John St. Leger*, and presented by Mr. *Nevin* to the Earl of *Oxford*, is an eminent Instance, which, by my own Experience, I found to have prepossess'd that noble Lord with an irremoveable Prejudice against General *Parke*, and, I believe, occasion'd an extraordinary Favour to

† The two Tryons, Chester, Carpenter, Parrot, &c.

to his Murderers. But I must be so just to Sir *John's* honourable Character, as to conclude he was impos'd upon, and really believ'd what he writ to be the Truth of that Affair; whereas there never was any Thing more opposite to it, and for that Reason, was much applauded in *Antegoa* by all the Party. But behold more of this People's Ingratitude! for notwithstanding this, and all his other signal Services to them, upon mistaken Grounds, even in Prejudice of General *Douglas*, when their separate Interests happen'd to clash and interfere, they at last proceeded to blame his Conduct, and quarrell'd with him, to avoid the Payment of about 3 or 400*l.* a Year, they promis'd him, as publick Agent to the Illand, which they have not paid him a Shilling of to this Day.

But as to Mr. *Hamilton*, I don't find, after all, that he made any considerable Advances towards obtaining the Government, 'till Mrs. *Pepper* preferr'd a Petition to the Queen and Council, setting forth the Advices she receiv'd from the *West-Indies*, of General *Douglas's* Male-Administration, in not bringing her Brother's Murderers to Justice, according to his Instructions; and granting a Pardon, on the contrary, to screen them for ever from the Punishment so justly due to
K 4 their

their Wickedness. Whereupon, Colonel *Douglas* being immediately recall'd, to answer those Allegations against him, Mr. *Hamilton* had the fairest Opportunity he could expect, to push his Fortune: But his Attempts before the General's Arrival, proving ineffectual, and the Queen dying soon after, just as he was put in Hopes of accomplishing his Ends, he was stopt in his Carreer, and had once more the Mortification of a Disappointment.

In this Posture were Mr. *Hamilton's* Affairs, on his present Majesty's Accession to the Crown; and considering the Proclamation issued by the Regents in the King's Absence, continuing all Officers, civil and military, in their Places, for three Months, or until his Majesty's Pleasure should be known, and commanding them to their Posts. I often wonder'd General *Douglas* neglected laying hold of the Opportunity, and returning to his Government, more especially, as he had been long enough in Town to have been call'd to Account for what was objected to him, yet no Examination or Prosecution was commenc'd against him; which left him at full Liberty to have return'd, if he had so thought proper; and being on the Spot, would, in all Probability, have been continu'd there a considerable while,
before

before Matters of greater Moment would give Room to the Inspection of Affairs so remotely distant, as the long Time that pass'd before the succeeding Governor was appointed, sufficiently made appear: And this Advantage moreover must have naturally sprung from it, that at Length his Commission would have been only superceded by a new one, without any farther Trouble to him; whereas, by the contrary Procedure, he not only fail'd of obtaining the Government, but expos'd himself to the Malice of his Enemies, who most ungratefully (considering who they were, even the very People whom he sav'd from hanging) have been Thorns in his Side, and a continual Plague to him ever since. But to leave it to himself, to account for his Conduct in general, as foreign to my present Design, which points at such Particulars only, as are in a Kind of Contexture with Mr. *Hamilton's*, and his good Friends of *Antegoa*; I shall here let the one rest a little, to give some Account of the other's Behaviour on this great Alteration and Change in Government, which requir'd fresh Industry and Application.

Mr. *Hamilton*, then, with whom darling Self-Interest had been always the most powerful Motive, observing the Current to set quite another Way than it had

had lately done, thought it as much Folly to continue fix'd, and amazingly gaze at the Wonder, as Madness to oppose its Course; and therefore, without much Struggle with himself, or being held long in Suspence, when there was so much Weight of Selfishness in one Scale, in Opposition to the Levity of Principle in the other, the Ballance was soon carry'd over, and he declar'd himself now as violently zealous for the Whiggish System, as he had been before for the Toryish; and how much that was, the Healths he drank, *To the Fatherless and Widow, a speedy Change of Government, and better Times*, at the House of one Thomas Trant, a profess'd Papist, in St. John's in Antegoa, where he most commonly resided, and din'd, when in Town, whilst he was Lieutenant-General, and Commander in Chief,* as well as those frequently drank here by him and his Companions in the late Queen's Time, to the Pretender expressly nam'd, under the Title of King James the third,† and with

* Ready to be prov'd by Mr. Richard Ogleshorp, now in Town, who was then Deputy Provost-Marshal, and was oblig'd by the Duty of his Place, to be often at that House, in waiting on the Lieutenant-General.

† This, Capt. Christopher Priffick, of Friday-street, Merchant, told me and several others, he was present, and heard the said Hamilton and others express, with many other Circumstances, as sworn in an Affidavit before Sir William Thomson, Recorder of London, by Mr. P——x, a Gentleman of undoubted Honour and Integrity.

with this Expostulation of Mr. Hamilton's upon that Matter : *What ! does the Elector of Hanover, who is an arbitrary Prince, and used to govern none but Bulls and Bears, ever think to be King of England, when we have so fine a Gentleman-King of our own.* I say, how far his Zeal for the Tory Interest at this Time transported him, these Healths will sufficiently make appear ; yet prudently considering his Circumstances, he wore his Principle so loose, as at all Times to be put off or on, as he should find it most subservient to his Interest ; and as Matters now ran counter to his former Expectations, he abandons the declining Party he seem'd to be so warm for, vehemently embraces that very Scheme he had before so contemptibly rejected, and, thereupon, begins again, with new Solicitations, to lay the Foundation of his future Greatness.

GENERAL Douglas all this while continu'd silently to bear all the Reproaches he lay under, hoping that either a little Time would wear 'em away ; or that, being call'd to answer the Complaints against him, a favourable Opportunity would present itself for his Justification : But as his Competitor, and his Party, were too sensible of the Advantage they had in his Disgrace, to let it slip out of
their

their Hands, for want of an industrious Improvement ; and that the Ministry were too full of more important Affairs, to let their Thoughts descend to Concerns of that Nature, his Expectations fail'd him in both ; and (notwithstanding a Message sent him, much about this Time, by his Adversaries, *That if he would relinquish his Pretensions to the Government, and let them, in all Respects, be easy, they would let him alone ; but otherwise, would not only oppose him to the utmost, but commence a very vigorous Prosecution against him*) he petitions his Majesty, setting forth his good and faithful Services in the Army, both in *Europe* and *America*, ever since the Revolution, when he left the University of *Utrecht*, to come over with the late King *William* ; but more particularly, in reducing the Island of *Antegoa* to a State of Tranquillity, upon his being made Governor of the Leeward Islands by her late Majesty, at a most intricate and difficult Juncture, when the greatest Part of the Inhabitants, in open Rebellion, had barbarously murder'd Colonel *Parke*, his Predecessor, and threaten'd to revolt to the publick Enemy for Protection, who were then ready, with a powerful Naval and Land Force, to invade them : But that he had the good Fortune to defeat the Designs from
without,

without, and restore Peace and good Order within. Therefore, praying his Majesty to appoint a short Day, for all such as should pretend to charge him with any Misbehaviour, or Mismanagement in his Government, to appear and give in their Charge, that he may be enabled to make his Innocency appear; or that his Majesty would be pleas'd to give Directions for the Renewal of his Letters Patents, that he might return to his Government, and perfect the good Work he had therein began, and almost brought to a Conclusion.

AND his Majesty having been graciously pleas'd to refer this Petition to the Lords Committee of Council, appointed for hearing of Appeals from the Plantations, General *Douglas* apply'd also to their Lordships, for a short Day to examine the Matter thereof; which being accordingly appointed, and Notice given to the Petitioners against him, then to attend, in order to discharge, or proceed to prove their Allegations; upon reading Mrs. *Pepper's* Petition, her Agent appear'd with a Letter of hers, which was also read, intimating, that the Substance of her Petition was collected from several Letters and Papers from Gentlemen in *Antegoa*, which were then in another Kingdom, or with Mr. *Pepper*, on the Road
from

from thence, whom she daily expected; and therefore pray'd, if their Lordships requir'd the said Letters and Papers to be produc'd, that the Hearing might be put off a few Days; otherwise, that she was no farther concern'd for the Matter, than that Justice might be done against the Murderers of her Brother. And at the same Time, a Letter from *Micajah* and *Richard Perry*, Merchants, who had likewise petition'd against *Col. Douglas*, as Executors to *Colonel Parke*, was read, wherein they desir'd to decline the Matters alleg'd in their Petition, as the same were only Accounts from their Correspondents; and had nothing to allege against *Col. Douglas* of their own Knowledge, or to that Effect.

BUT *Mr. Hamilton* and his Party, apprehensive of this Consequence, fail'd not to be provided for it; and, according to the Threat in their Message to *General Douglas*, before-mention'd, having prepar'd a Petition and Articles against him, sign'd by fifteen Persons, Inhabitants of, or Merchants trading to, the *Leeward Islands*; they now present the same, and obtain to have it read before the Committee, tho' address'd to his Majesty: Whereupon it was order'd, that the Parties concern'd should attend on a certain

certain Day, and come prepar'd to be heard by their Council.

To this General *Douglas* the more chearfully submitted, as he had several Depositions, and other Proofs of the same Kind by him ; which, he made no Doubt, would be allow'd as good Evidence ; but when he came to produce 'em to his Council, and consult them thereupon, he was not a little surpriz'd to find, that several of the Papers, containing the material Proofs for him, were of such a Nature, as not to be admitted for Evidence before the Lords ; and therefore was advis'd to move their Lordships for Time, to procure Witnesses from *Antegoa*, which was made the Scene of the Complaints against him ; and the Motion being accordingly made, farther Time was refus'd, and the Petitioners were order'd to proceed to make out their Charge.

'Twas on this Occasion, that *Daniel Mackennen*, *Samuel Watkins*, *Thomas Kerby*, and *Henry Smyth*, (all at that Time under an Indictment of High-Treason for the Rebellion in *Antegoa*, and Murder of Col. *Parke*, and pleading the Benefit of the Pardon issu'd by General *Douglas* at *Antegoa*,) made themselves Evidences against him : And tho' the two former were of the Assembly, and one of them Speaker, when they sent the General several

several Addresses of Thanks for his Administration ; particularly, for his Declaration in Council before mention'd, disclaiming the Bonds he is here charg'd with having taken ; and that none of 'em could be ignorant of Mr. *Trant's*, *Bretton's*, *Jennings*, and *Bastian Otto Byar's*, Depositions, already referr'd to, proving such Bonds to have been at first rejected and afterwards cancelled ; yet they go on with their Evidence, to prove the taking of such Bonds, and whatever else their Malice could suggest, in the worst Sense it could possibly bear, without the least Mention of Circumstances and following Occurrences, equally well known to 'em, which being fairly discover'd, would give the Matter quite another Turn : And whatever End or Purpose the Bonds might have been taken for, 'tis very improbable, that the General would be instrumental in sending *Mackennen*, who was one of the Obligees, for *Great Britain* ; and thereby putting it in his Power to complain, if there had been a Shilling receiv'd on those Bonds, or that he could be in the least apprehensive of any Damage by his Evidence.

'Twas likewise on this Occasion, that Mr. *Hamilton* furnish'd the Petitioners with General *Douglas's* familiar unguarded

ed Letters to his Brother Sir John St. Leger, which were intercepted, as before mentiond; and making Mention of these Bonds, were now produc'd and read as Evidence against him: But as I have before hinted how deeply Sir John was engag'd in the Interest of that Party, mistaking them for the honestest; the General had, on that Account, sufficient Reason to be apprehensive of his (Sir John's) discovering his Designs to their watchful Agent, and Friends here, whereby his intended Measures might be broke, before he cou'd bring them to Perfection; and 'twas therefore he found it necessary to act sometimes on the Reserve, in Affairs relating to the Rebellion, and to conceal from him, for a while, the true Meaning of his taking Bonds, by way of Bribes, from those People for their Pardons; which he had been over-perswaded to make Use of, as a Stratagem absolutely necessary to amuse and keep them within the Bounds of Duty and Allegiance, whilst thereby they should think themselves in Safety. And this I am the more readily induc'd to believe, by Letters which I have seen from the General to Sir John, the Receipts whereof are mark'd with Sir John's own Hand, of a subsequent Date to those above-mentiond, which explain the Matter in the same Manner.

Manner. And besides, were the General ever so corrupt or avaricious, it was utterly impracticable for his Temper to be gratify'd this Way, since no Benefit cou'd possibly accrue to him by these Bonds, against which the Parties concern'd might at any Time have their Remedy in Chancery: So that I think 'tis very plain, if General *Douglas* intended more than a Stratagem by 'em, to amuse the People and keep them quiet, (as he most solemnly professes he did not, and seems conscientiously sorry for having been brought to consent to that) he must have been more ignorant than the Generality of his Acquaintance take him to be, and likewise very much wanting in that Sagacity his Study of the Civil Law and other liberal Education might have furnish'd him with.

As for the real Motives which might have inclin'd Sir *John St. Leger* to act with the Partiality the General complains of, in Regard to those *Antegoa* People, against *his* Interest; whereby he was oblig'd to rank him in the Number of his Enemies, when any of their Affairs happen'd to come in Competition with his; or how far he suffer'd, and was render'd unfortunate by that Behaviour of a Brother-in-law, in whom he ought, otherwise, chiefly to confide, I must not determiné, but

but beg Leave to be silent, considering the Misunderstandings and Differences of so near Relations as too nice Points for me to discuss ; more especially, as 'tis probable the General himself will, in its proper Place, give a more perfect Account, than I could be able to do, of that and some others of his pretended Friends Managements, in a Vindication of his own Conduct, I am inform'd he has got ready, and intends speedily to publish.

BUT there is yet one Piece of the Party's Management I had almost forgot, which is too material for me to omit, as it fully justifies my former Addition of *Villainous* to the foremention'd Prosecution, p. 78 ; and will, therefore, give it here, rather than let it pass wholly unobserv'd : For how unnecessary soever it may be thought for me, to give the Reader, or my self, any farther Trouble, to vindicate that Assertion, after what has been already said, it has been always my Opinion, that a full Discovery of Facts and Occurrences, contributes as much to the Beauty as Perfection of Truth ; and since *Subornation* is only wanting, hitherto, to fill up the Measure of these Peoples Iniquities, I may as well supply that Defect, from so good Authority as now lies before me ; (tho' it

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should

should be a little prolix) to finish their Characters; as be silent in a Part, which, as little as I value it, I should miss even their Thanks for concealing: And therefore to proceed.

The Cabal (abetted by Mr. *Hamilton*, as well to gratify a vindictive Humour peculiar to themselves, as to remove an Obstacle to their Leader's Preferment, as before mention'd) were so fully resolv'd, by any Means, to ruin General *Douglas*, that they meanly condescended to take Advantage of the Poverty and Discontent of a base Fellow, he had for some Time entertain'd as his Servant; and wrought him up to turn Evidence against his Master, not only to prove what was requir'd of him before the Committee of Council, in Relation to their Articles; but, at their own Expence, to attend the Prosecution order'd thereupon, at the Kings Bench; farther prevailing upon him, the more to distress his Master, to commence a Law Suit against him, on Account of their private Differences.

And it happening, in the Course of that Affair, that the General, thro' his own and his Attorney's Carelessness, or Hurry of Business, overlook'd a trifling Circumstance, which prov'd exceptionable in an Affidavit he was oblig'd to make in open Court;

Court; his good Friends of this Cabal took Notice thereof; and, as well to give his Reputation a new Wound, as to perplex him otherwise, they spirit up the Wretch to indict the General for Perjury, some of themselves becoming Witnesses to have the Indictment found, and all contributing to the Charge of the Prosecution; as the Affidavit of Mr. *John Forrest*, who was Agent in the Cause to the Prosecutor, which is worth the Reader's careful Perusal, will make appear.

AND, as a farther Proof of this Miscreant's being instigated to all his Villainy against his Master by the Cabal, and of his being likewise supported by 'em therein, Sir *John Kenedy* swears, 'That the said *William Dowley* (being his Servant, after he left the General) told him the General ow'd him Money, and if he would not pay him, he would join with some of the General's Enemies, who had offer'd to give him (the said *Dowley*) Money to swear against him. And I can say, of my own Knowledge, that he several Times came to me, believing me to be an Enemy of the General's, to complain of pretended Grievances from his Master; assuring me he knew how to be reveng'd, and that this very Party had encourag'd him thereto, and would support him in it.

YET, after all this, the Party's Turn being serv'd, the miserable Man is abandon'd, and thereupon writes to a Friend of his, one *Pickersgill* in *Forestreet*, (for so is the Letter directed) of the 29th of *October* 1716, 'Desiring him to send the
'Papers for his Perusal, that he may take
'Notes, and be the better able to serve
'his Master, not at all doubting, but he
'should be able to make him as easy as
'ever he was uneasy; and when he could
'come abroad without Fear, did not
'doubt but he should be as much in his
'Favour as ever he was in his Life.
That he here meant the General, by his Master, and that he was conscious of the Wrong he did him, will, I think, appear very plain, from the following Letter, sent the General the same Day, which I shall here give in his own Words at Length, as well to clear up that Matter, as to demonstrate yet farther to what a Pitch of Wickedness the Malice of that Party had carry'd 'em.

Honour'd SIR,

I Humbly beg your Pardon for all past Misunderstandings between you and me, but have been over-perswaded by them that have not prov'd my Friends in that Affair: With Submission to you, Sir, had
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the Bearer hereof been employ'd in that Affair at first, it had not come to a Tryal: but for your Sake, and the Bearer hereof, I will be always ready to serve you by Night or by Day, in any Wrong that I know that is done to you upon any Account whatsoever; which I am sure it lies in my Power to do you five hundred Pounds worth of Service; with all Submission I make bold to subscribe my self,

Your humble Servant, in what
I am able to serve you, as far
as the Truth goes,

William Dowley.

FROM hence, and what has been said before on this Occasion, I believe the Reader will make no Difficulty to find those People guilty of the Charge I exhibited against them; and not only pronounce their Sentence accordingly, but readily conclude them capable of any Baseness, who could, in this Manner, have Recourse to so mean an Artifice, as to dub a Knight of the Post, and list him in their Service: Yet this is not all that can be brought against them on this Head; the Matter affords farther Proof of their Corruption; and the following Instance will plainly discover, even to a

Demonstration, how mercenary, wilful, and premeditated Perjury, was introduc'd by that Party, to assist their Revenge, to advance and sustain their Cause.

'Twas one of their Articles against General Douglas, 'That he had sent Home Samuel Watkins and Daniel Mackennen, Prisoners, for the Rebellion in Antegoa and Murder of Colonel Parke; charging them, in general, with having attempted the like rebellious Practices since the Pardon, and so, to have render'd themselves incapable of the Benefit thereof; but without sending a particular Charge of one single Fact, upon Oath, tho' he had taken the most vile and scandalous Methods to muster up Evidence against them, &c. Now, were I to answer this Article, I might easily overthrow it, by observing here, as I have elsewhere shewn, how the Persons therein mention'd, avoided being taken on the General's Warrant; came for Europe of their own Accord, as Passengers; were taken up here, at the Request of Col. Parke's Relations, and, consequently, not sent Home Prisoners by the General: So that the Conclusion being prov'd to have been drawn from false Premises, I should need give my self no farther Trouble to baffle the Charge, and disappoint their Malice.

But

But as that is foreign to my Purpose, to stick close to my present Design, I shall only shew the Methods taken to support the Article, which I doubt not will be thought justly to claim those Epithets of *Vile* and *Scandalous*, the Parties concern'd so freely bestow'd on others. The Case, in short, is this;

Watkins and *Mackennen* having slipp'd thro' the General's Hands in *Antegoa*, when he design'd to have them prosecuted, for attempting rebellious Practices, subsequent to the Pardon, according to the Tenour of his Warrant; he resolv'd, notwithstanding, since they were secur'd here, to justify his Proceedings, by making it known upon what good Grounds he endeavour'd to have them apprehended, how dangerous a Situation he was in, what turbulent Spirits he had to do with, and how very necessary it was for the publick Peace and Safety, to check the Insolence of a Faction the two Persons above mention'd were at the Head of, by some exemplary Punishment.

WHEREFORE, upon his being recall'd, he brings with him one *William Hind*, who was some Time Clerk to the Assembly in *Antegoa*, and one *Nicholas Blake*, both Parties in the Rebellion, and the latter a considerable while Manager of several of the Rebels Estates, who us'd

to make much of him, and had him in great Esteem, to be Evidence of some Facts, whereof they had before made some Discovery in *Antegoa*, against the said *Watkins*, *Mackennen*, and others.

ON their Arrival here, they not only seem'd very willing to perform the Service they were brought over for; but, to manifest their Sincerity, more than once solemnly protested, they came over with an Intent which they were resolv'd to fulfil, in doing her Majesty all the Service in their Power, as well against the Persons under Prosecution for the aforesaid Rebellion and Murder, as whomsoever else their Evidence could reach and concern; and so far were they from making the least Mention of being compell'd to this, that they frequently declar'd, they hop'd it would be an Attonement, for the Misfortune they had of being drawn into the Rebellion themselves; which they profess'd then to be very sorry for, and to have heartily repented of; for Proof of which, I could bring a great many living Witnesses, besides my self, if requir'd.

BUT this good Disposition lasted not long; they soon began to murmur at the Shortness of the General's Allowance, having none from the Government; and, like the Dog to his Vomit, they return'd

to

to their Wickedness, abandon'd their late assum'd Honesty, and went over to the Criminals and their Adherents, who, 'tis to be suppos'd, receiv'd 'em on their own Terms.

THE Cabal thus possess'd of these Deserters, rest not content with weakening the Enemy, but must strengthen themselves by 'em; they were not satisfy'd with taking off such material Evidence against them, but, by the Power of their Money, so wrought upon their Necessities, as to bring 'em to make Affidavits against the General; *That he had compell'd 'em by Threats and Promises to swear against their Conscience, and come from Antegoa to be Witnesses against People they declar'd wholly innocent; in plain Contradiction to what Blake had † three Times deliberately sworn to, at Antegoa and St. Christopher's, and often confess'd the same here, and to what Hinde gave under his Hand, as follows:*

I William Hinde, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear upon the holy Evangelists, that I do positively design and resolve,

† Once before Major Royal, another Time before Major Nisbet, at Antegoa, and a third Time before the General and Council at St. Christopher's. See his Deposition before Major Nisbet, and the Council at St. Christopher's.

resolve, and that I really will (God permitting me) go for England with his Excellency Walter Douglas, Esq; &c. in Order to render her Majesty a full and perfect Account and Discovery of the Rebellion and Murder of General Parks in the Island of Antegoa, and of all Persons concern'd therein, and of all Things relating thereto; and of all the factious Proceedings and Cabals of the discontented Persons concerning the same; and of all unlawful Opposition to the present Government; and will particularly set forth and declare, according to the best of my Knowledge, all that I know relating to any treacherous Behaviour or disloyal Attempts of Daniel Mackannen and Samuel Watkins, since the issuing of her Majesty's Pardon; and do all in my Power for the Credit and Justification of his said excellency Walter Douglas.

William Hinde.

AND this Hinde, after his going over to the Faction, and giving himself the Lie by his new Affidavit, directly contrary to this, as before mention'd, had the Impudence to attempt corrupting some other Persons engag'd in the Service of the Crown against the Criminals; first, by discouraging them, as much as in him lay, from a Service for which they could never
(the

(he said) expect any Recompence; and then, by Promises of large Sums of Money, if they would quit it and be gone: But meeting with a Repulse, he afterwards tamper'd with their Landlord, for his Interest, to prevail with them; desiring him to arrest them for Money due to him, that being so distress'd, they might be oblig'd to submit to the Terms propos'd; promising him, not only to insure him his Debt, but a good Reward besides. Yet, it happening that the Man's Honesty was Proof against this Temptation, he was in this also disappointed, and so gave over the Pursuit the Party soon afterwards sending him and *Blake* away to *Antegoa*, where they are now by every one deservedly despis'd.

Now these are the People that in their aforesaid Article charge General *Douglas* with taking vile and scandalous Methods to muster up Evidence against them; and, to prove it, they bring the Affidavits of *Hinde* and *Blake*, wrested from 'em in the Manner just mention'd; but as a farther Confirmation of the Villainy of the Proceeding, I shall give the following Deposition of *William Doreley*, whereupon, in any other Cause, I should lay no great Stress; for I take him, *Blake*, and *Hinde*, to be profligate Wretches alike;

alike ; but as their Evidence were admitted of one Side, I think, in Reason, and the Rules of War, I may be allow'd the Liberty to turn their own Artillery upon the Enemy, when I take it, and so make Use of this Affidavit, to expose the Wickedness of the Faction, and make them ashamed, if possible, of the Tools they made Use of.

In Banco Regis.

William Dowley, late Servant to Walter Douglas, Esq; late Governor of the Leeward Islands, maketh Oath, That being some time ago in Company with Col. Watkins, Mr. Kerby, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Hinde, he, this Deponent, heard the said Kerby perswade the said Hinde to swear against the said Governor Douglas, and saw the said Kerby draw up an Affidavit, which the said Hinde said he knew little of, but did, after, agree to swear it, upon Kerby's assuring him the said Governor could not hurt him for it, and in Consideration of Money and Favours already receiv'd of the said Kerby by Hinde, and twenty Pounds more promis'd him.

And this Deponent farther maketh Oath, That, at the same Time, the said Watkins prevail'd upon the said Blake, to agree to swear to an Affidavit be the said Watkins then drew up, and which the said Blake
said

said he knew nothing of, but agreed to swear it upon Watkins's Promise to send him to Martinique, and to fit him with all Things necessary for his Passage.

Jur. 13 Die Februarii,
Anno Dom. 1716,
coram

Wm. Dowley.

Parker.

THUS did the Faction carry on their Prosecution against General *Douglas*; and I submit to the Impartial, whether it be possible for any Proceeding to be much more vile and scandalous; *Mac-kennen* and *Watkins*, with this *Dowley*, and the last mention'd Affidavits of *Blake* and *Hinde*, being the most material Evidence against him: The three last have sufficiently expos'd themselves, and as for the Principles of the two first, (exclusive of their Ingratitude in prosecuting the very Person to whom they were oblig'd for their Lives) they have given large Specimens of 'em, as well in their industrious Forwardness to promote the Rebellion, as in their active Behaviour in it; and if the Reader will give himself a little farther Trouble about 'em, he'll see, by the Deposition of *John Ker*, Sen. hereunto annex'd, (who was one of their own Party) that Subornation was no new Practice with them,

them, when they wanted to gratify their Envy or Malice; and likewise either how little they understood the Nature and Obligation of an Oath, or much they despis'd it; and the Inference, I think, that may be naturally drawn from that Deposition, is, That the Persons who could propose the Questions therein mention'd, by Way of Advice to Perjury, for a little Revenge against an innocent Man, would, on the like or any other Occasion, make no great matter of Conscience to perjure themselves for the same Reason; tho' I would not be understood to affirm positively they did in this Case: But as the last Effort of their Malice, they had the Impudence to bring their Actions for false Imprisonment against the General, the Success of which will appear in an Account given thereof by a publick Print about that Time as follows, viz. 'On Tuesday last was Seven-
'night, came on, before the Lord Chief-
'Justice Parker, at Guildhall, the Tryal
'between Daniel Makennen, Plaintiff, and
'Walter Douglas, Esq; late Captain-Ge-
'neral of the Leeward Caribbee Islands,
'Defendant. The Action was for a pre-
'tended false Imprisonment, in sending
'the Plaintiff to England, to be try'd
'there, (which he was oblig'd to do, by
'his Orders under the Great Seal of
Great

'Great Britain, in case he should have
'Reason to apprehend that no impartial
'Justice or Jury could be had there) for
'being concern'd in the late Rebellion
'in *Antegoa*, and Murder of General
'Parke, and 4000 l. Damages laid : But
'it appearing upon the Evidence, that
'the Plaintiff was a principal Actor in
'that execrable Murder and Rebellion,
'and that he absconded from Justice
'there, upon Report of the Governor's
'Warrant being out to apprehend him for
'treasonable Practices, after the Time of
'issuing out her late Majesty's most gra-
'cious general Pardon, which the Cir-
'cumstances of that Island oblig'd him
'to publish, before he could receive far-
'ther Instructions from *England*, whither
'the Plaintiff fled, and was taken up by
'the Lord Chief Justice's Warrant ; and
'being afterwards brought to a Tryal,
'scap'd by pleading her late Majesty's
'said Pardon ; and that the Defendant
'had receiv'd several Addresses of Thanks
'from the Assembly and Council of *An-
'tegoa*, and the other Islands under his
'Government, for his steady Courage and
'Conduct in that intricate and nice Junct-
'ure of Affairs, and from the late Bishop
'of *London*, for his great Care of the
'Church : So, his Lordship having fully
'summ'd up the Evidence, the Jury were
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ready to give a Verdict for the Defendant, whereupon the Plaintiff became nonsuited.

Also *Samuel Watkins* had brought another like Action against the said General, upon the same Pretence, and laid his Damage 3000 l, which was to have been try'd the same Day; but finding the ill Success of his Camerade, and being under the same Circumstances, his Record was withdrawn; so that the General, notwithstanding the inveterate Malice of his implacable Enemies, was honourably acquitted, not only by the Judge and Jury, but even in the Opinion of the Plaintiff's own Council and Agents.

And here I shall conclude what I think proper to mention at present of the joint Operations of the Cabal, and proceed to a Continuation of *Mr. Hamilton's* particular Progress, to the Pinnacle of his Hope or Ambition; and then give the best Account I can of his Conduct in that Station.

WHILE the Party were busy'd, as aforesaid, in disappointing General *Douglas's* Expectations, to establish their own Patron and Favourite, Colonel *William Codrington* was nam'd for the Government of the *Leeward Islands*, and within a little Space of running down the Hare, which

which others were beating the Bush for : But Mr. *Hamilton*, taking Advantage of his new Competitor's Absence, who was then in the *West-Indies* ; redoubled his Solicitations, and quickly began to fix a superior Interest, with a more E A R N E S T and assiduous Application, than the Friends and Correspondents of the other either could or would be at the Trouble of ; by which, and the injurious Reflections of Mr. *Hamilton* and his Aderents on Col. *Codrington*, in open Violation of a profess'd Friendship, and Contempt of former Services, he was laid aside, and Mr. *Hamilton* got the Government.

ON this Occasion, Captain *Christopher Prissick*, in behalf of Colonel *Codrington*, his Brother-in-law, more to gain Time for an Opportunity of vindicating his Brother's wounded Reputation (whose Arrival he daily expected) from the Aspersions cast upon it, than on any other Consideration, lodg'd a Caveat with the Lord Chancellor, against passing Mr. *Hamilton's* Patent, alledging him to be an Alien, born out of the Dominions of *Great Britain*, and therefore incapable of any Post in his Majesty's Service ; of which Notice being given, and Days appointed by his Lordship for Tryal of the Cause ; several Hearings were had thereupon, with Council on both Sides, who argu'd learn-

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edly.

edly on the Point; and the Patent passing at last, whether the Explanation of the Succession-Act, as I have mention'd before, or his Lordship's own Determination upon the Merit of the Argument, put an End to the Dispute, and decided the Matter, I can't now be positive.

THEN follow'd a Petition of Mr. *Michael Ayon* to the King and Council, with ten Articles thereunto annex'd, on Behalf of the Loyalists of *Antegoa*, against General *Hamilton*; and on the Hearing of that Matter, before the Lords Committee of Council, to whom it was referr'd, the Deposition, herein before mention'd, p. 154, of General *Hamilton's* Disaffection to the present Government, was laid before them; and the Gentleman that swore it, with several others, were ready to justify the same; but as Captain *Prissick*, who could be the only legal Evidence of the Fact, slipp'd out of Town, to avoid being examin'd thereupon; no sufficient Proof could be found of the Reality thereof: and so the Gentleman was acquitted of a Charge, which, alone, would have given a sudden Check to his Ambition, if clearly made out against him. Wherefore, (altho' I must do Captain *Prissick* the Justice to confess, he was on all other Occasions zealous enough for the Interest of his Brother) I must say, he was
 ylb then

then very much wanting to it; and by that last Conduct of his, gave the World a great deal of Room to censure him: For if it had been his Intention, that what he had spoken should not be made Use of in Prejudice of General *Hamilton*, wherefore did he mention it? And that so frequently and publicly, as if he would have it repeated. If what he had so often declar'd was really true, how came he to be asham'd or afraid of justifying it? Especially, when call'd upon in a Manner that made the Vindication necessary for his Reputation; and that the old Excuse of his Unwillingness to betray private Conversation, could be of no Force, since it was so plain he had done it: That the Question was not, whether Captain *Prissick* said so and so; but, having said it, whether he spoke the Truth or no? And if it were not true, (which is contrary to the Gentleman's Character to suppose) it must universally be look'd upon as a very malicious Invention, and what he ought to atone for to the injur'd Person, by a publick Reparation; which being never (that I could hear of) demanded, to me is a strong Argument of the Affirmative, and that a conscious Guilt prevented his seeking the Remedy which the Law would in that Case afford him. As to Mr. *Ayon's*

Petition and Articles, they being grounded only on Letters and Advices from Gentlemen of the *Leeward Islands*, who were not present to justify their Assertions, the Letters could not be admitted as legal Evidence ; and all that was said besides appearing only circumstantial, and Hearsay (for 'tis a very hard Matter to come up to a legal Proof at so great a Distance) the General was of that also acquitted. And indeed, considering how mightily he had ingratiated himself at Court about that Time, where it was said, there were five thousand good Reasons found for his Advancement ; 'twas but Folly to offer him any Opposition. And a certain great Man, who was waited upon with the aforesaid Deposition, in Order to have the said *Prissick* examin'd thereupon, was so far impos'd upon by the good Opinion he was made to have of General *Hamilton*, that he rejected the Proposal, saying, that it was not possible for any Man to be better recommended than he was, under the Hands of a vast Number of the Inhabitants of the *Leeward Islands* : Not distinguishing the Parties in those Islands, nor discerning those that so favour'd General *Hamilton*, to be of the Faction that broke out in Rebellion, and murder'd Col. *Parke*, [which he (the said *Hamilton*) always abetted ;]

abetted ;] as that great Man may easily prove, if he will give himself the Trouble to compare that Recommendation with the List of Names in my History of Colonel Parke's Administration p. 86, 87, 88, 89 ; where (I dare venture my Credit upon it) he will find the Subscribers recorded for Traytors and Assassins.

THUS having surmounted all Difficulties, and got clear of the Impediments thrown in his Way, he prevails, by his Interest, to have the only two honest Gentlemen * remov'd from their Lieut. Governourships of *Antego* and *St. Christopher's*, who continu'd all along to behave themselves handsomly, according to the Duty of their Posts, in the most difficult Times, and spurn'd not at Majesty, as the others did, by affronting it's Representative; himself being then Lieut. Governour of *Nevis*, and Colonel *Anthony Hodges*, of *Mountserat* ; who, for being detected and disturb'd in a clandestine Trade, ran into the Measures of the Faction, and became an Encourager and Protector of Mutiny and Sedition. On this Remove General *Hamilton* procur'd Colonel *Edward Byam*, who always manag'd behind the Curtain for the Interest of the Faction, to be Lieut. Govern-

M 4

our

* Colonel John Yeamans, Colonel Michael Lambert.

our of *Antegoa*; and would, without Doubt, get the other Government fill'd with a Creature of the same Stamp, did not the honest Gentleman, † (at present possess'd thereof) seasonably interpose, and by a good Interest obtain'd it for himself. But General *Hamilton's* Successes in all his other Undertakings made him very easy under that small Disappointment; and having receiv'd his Commission and Instructions about the Middle of *August* 1715, a very great Friend of his (as I've been told) advis'd him to delay no Time in Solicitation for a Man of War to transport him to his Government, as usual on such Occasions, but to make the best of his Way, in what Manner he could; wherefore, he took the Opportunity of a Merchant Ship bound for *Antegoa*, on which he imbarqu'd, and arriv'd there in Safety.

But before I proceed to his Administration, as Captain-General, and Chief Governour of the *Leeward Islands*, it may neither be improper nor unnecessary for me here to premise, that (by Reason of my being absent from those Islands since his Advancement to that high Station) I am, as to my own Knowledge, wholly a Stranger

† Lieutenant-General Mathew, who is also Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christophers.

a Stranger to all the Transactions that happen'd in that Time; and therefore being entirely to depend in that Matter on the Information of others, if my Cautiousness of being over-credulous, and unwilling to advance any thing without good Authority, prevents my being so particular in this Part of the History, as to answer the general Expectation of my Readers, I hope I may be excus'd; especially, since, to the best of my Intelligence, the most Inquisitive need only turn back to this Gentleman's Conduct, when Commander in Chief, after General *Parke's* Murder, to be well appriz'd of his Behaviour as Captain-General; the same Game being plaid over again, with as much Difference only, as by how much this new Accession of Power, he always aim'd at, put an End to the different Agitations and Struggles of his former Hopes and Fears, which might have been then some Check upon his Actions: So much is he now left at Liberty to gratify his Humour at large, according to the natural Bent of his Disposition; and that was always so inclin'd to the Seventh of *December-Men's* Interest, that 'twas now grown too stubborn to admit of an Alteration.

As for the Loyalists, they were indeed surpriz'd with a little of this Gentleman's
unusual

unusual Civility on his first Coming, and the Mildness with which he began his Administration, tho' not to be deem'd extraordinary, would, if continu'd, be taken by the honest Gentlemen for a Happiness. But in this his Temper, inflam'd with Resentment of the Impediments lately put in his Way, suffer'd too violent a Constraint, to admit a long Duration of the Serenity; and no sooner did the other Party express their Dissatisfaction of having any Competitors, or being rival'd in his Favour, but, forgetful of the Injunction that occasion'd it, which he was laid under here by his chief Patrons, he pulls off the Mask, that had hitherto conceal'd his Rancour, returns to his former barefac'd Partiality, and makes the old Maxims of his darling Cabal the Foundation of his Government: So that whatever could possibly be said heretofore of General *Hamilton's* extraordinary Countenance and Friendship to a Party, that distinguish'd themselves by Faction and it's long Train of horrid Crimes, or of his Slights and ill Usage of the honest Gentlemen who oppos'd it, and were always true to their Duty and Allegiance; might be justly reviv'd on this Occasion: Not a Man being left in Authority, or any Post of Profit and Trust, that derives not his Merit from cruel Murder and
Rebellion,

Rebellion, or from being either a public or private Abettor thereof.

Here I could instance several Letters mentioning Particulars of this Nature, were it not too tedious; but they generally run, ' That General *Hamilton* lords ' it over them at a strange Rate, suffering none to bear Commissions, even ' in the Militia, that were not Murderers of Colonel *Parke*; suspending Gentlemen from the Council, upon the ' most frivolous Occasions, without allowing any Hearing for a just Defence; ' and earnestly praying for a Removal: ' As also, that the succeeding General ' may be made so well acquainted with ' the Parties in that Government, as to ' be able to distinguish whom to trust; ' and to procure a total Change of the ' present Council, (honest Colonel *John Hamilton* excepted) without which no ' Good can be expected: Since 'tis most ' certain they are all, besides, such as ' have been either Contrivers, Abettors, ' or Actors, in the Murder of General ' *Parke*. Wherefore, 'tis impossible such ' a Council can be either pleasing to his ' Majesty, or just to his Representative; ' who had already kill'd one, and, no ' doubt, would sacrifice any other that ' should adhere strictly to his Duty, in ' Opposition

‘ Opposition to their headstrong Extravagancies.

Yet of all the Removes, on this Occasion, that of the Chief Justice deserves the most particular Notice; as well in Regard to the Person * displac’d, as to his Successor †: The former a Gentleman of untainted Fidelity to his Prince and Country; who, for his long Experience and great Knowledge both of the Laws of *Great Britain* and that Island, of which last he had been chiefly the Maker, was, by general Consent, esteem’d the best qualify’d for the Post of any Man, not only in the Island, but in the whole Government. Whereas the latter, besides his being of the most violent Cut-throats in the Rebellion and Murder, was, of all others, on Account of his extream Ignorance, as hardly capable of writing his own Name, the most unfit for it: And whether ’twas therefore, that he continu’d not long in the Station, I can’t say; but that his Time was short upon the Bench, is certain; being remov’d from thence to the Council Chamber, and succeeded as Chief Justice (immediately on his Arrival from *England*, where he staid

* The honourable John Yeamans, Esq; late Lieutenant-Governour.

† John Gamble Esq;

staid after General *Hamilton*, to sue Col. *Douglas* for the false Imprisonment before-mention'd) by Mr. *Samuel Watkins*; whose Capacity, tho' indeed somewhat superior to the former's, is, however, very unequal to the Weight of that important Office; and whose Principles are as much worse, as a Possibility will admit of; whose Patron was Faction, whose Merit was Rebellion, whose principal Atchievements were Murders of the most Scarlet Dye, and by the Tenour of whose Life, for a very considerable Part of it, was render'd a very improper Distributer of Justice, and Expounder of that Law to others, which he had so notoriously transgress'd himself, as the foregoing Pages * have fully made appear.

I could proceed to observe farther, on the Council's being fill'd with Persons of the same Stamp with the aforesaid Mr. Chief Justice *Gamble*, as *Daniel Mackennen*, *Nathaniel Crump*, &c. and remark likewise the Superfeding of Gentlemens Commissions in the Militia, who had long serv'd with Honour: The worthy Colonel *John Hamilton*, for Instance, being now out of the Command of a Regiment which he held with an unblemish'd Character for thirty Years. But to enter upon
a par-

* Page 13, 14, 23, 27, 145, 146, 159, 168, 174, 175, &c.

a particular Detail of the Changes that all Posts and Places, both civil and military, have suffer'd from General *Hamilton*, in like Manner, would be too tedious. I shall therefore, as I have begun with the highest civil Station, close up, with a remarkable Instance of the lowest military Post: And that is, of one *John Russel*, a very active and cruel Fellow in the Rebellion; made therefore Gunner of *St. James's Fort* by General *Hamilton*, when Commander in Chief, after the Murder of Colonel *Parke*. This Man continuing in the same Post for some Time after Colonel *Douglas's* coming to the Government, was accus'd of embezzelling the Stores, changing Pistol for Cannon Powder, selling the Water preserv'd in the said Fort for the Sustenance of the Soldiers, and the Boards whereon they lay, saying, *The Ground was too good for them to lye upon*; and likewise of speaking reflecting Words against the Captain General: For these Crimes being call'd to a Court-Martial, all the Defence he could make for himself was, that he exchang'd the Powder by Order of Lieutenant General *Hamilton*: Whereupon he was found guilty, and sentenc'd to suffer three Months Imprisonment in the Fort, to be mulct of his Pay, render'd incapable of serving the
Queen

Queen for the future, and to be once whipp'd in the said Fort, which last Part of the Sentence was remitted. Now, what I take to be very extraordinary in this Matter is, that notwithstanding this Sentence, and that scandalous Plea of his, to have exchange'd the Powder by the Lieutenant General's Orders, this very Man, instead of being check'd, or discountenanc'd by General *Hamilton*, for so gross a Reflection upon him, is now restor'd to his former Post. The Reader is farther left to his own Reflections.

General *Hamilton* having thus constituted the Frame in all its Parts, according to the respective Impulses of his too predominant Passions, Revenge and Self-interest; both which, he knew by Experience, would be gratify'd, in a Compliance with the Hopes and Desires of his old Friends and factious Associates, gives himself wholly up to their Councils, as the certain Means of acquiring the Advantages he propos'd, by obliging them: And as a natural Consequence thereof, is brought to yield to a Cession of the two material Points, so long contended for by the Faction, and resolutely maintain'd by his Predecessors, even to the Death of Colonel *Parke*, and Ruin of others; the one was, the Prerogative of holding Chancery Courts, which is now dwindled

dwindled into the Council-board; and, considering who compose it, if suffer'd to remain there, in the midst of so much Ignorance and Prejudice, must (besides the Encroachment thereof upon the Crown) be ruinous to Numbers of his Majesty's most loyal Subjects of that Island; the other is, the extravagant Rise of Sugars, from 12*s.* 6*d.* *per Cent.* as contracted for, to 25*s.* whereby the Debtors make a scandalous Composition with their Creditors of 10*s.* in the Pound without being urg'd to it by Insolvency; and besides the great Injustice of it to particular Persons, must be of fatal Consequence to Trade in general, and give a deadly Shock to the Prosperity of the Colony.

But General *Hamilton*, well knowing in how great Need his Friends stood of those Concessions, thro' their late vast Expence and continued Extravagancies, made no Difficulty of granting 'em the Assistance, in Contempt of its Consequence; and thereupon, as it were a Condition of the Obligation, the Council and Assembly made an Act for settling a thousand Pound a Year upon him, for five Years certain, for House-rent; which he was favourably pleas'd to pass, and accept of, tho' so expressly contrary to the general Instructions of all chief
Gover-

Governours ; that Colonel *Douglas's* accepting the Duty on imported Liquors, which was given him by the like Authority, during Pleasure only, was made an Article here, and insisted on as a very heavy Charge against him ; whereas, even common Fame, which very often over-rates Things of that Nature to an extravagant Pitch, never made it amount to more than a thousand Pound *per Annum* ; and particular Persons, who should be thought to know the Produce on't very well, affirm, it never exceeded seven or eight hundred, one Year with another ; and Colonel *Douglas* was oblig'd to pay thereout a publick Debt of about three hundred Pounds, for which this Office was mortgag'd to old *Edward Perry*, herein before-mention'd.

Now, I think, a just Observation occurs here of the Instability of these People, in making even their own Act a Subject of Complaint against their Governour; and the Partiality of their different Estimation of the same Thing, (rather aggravated in the Case of their Favourite, both as to the Sum granted, and the fix'd Period of Time for which it was given) plainly argues how little their Applause or Complaint should be valu'd, as proceeding from prejudic'd

Passion, Immaturity of Councils, and Capriciousness of Humours.

Having hitherto spoken only of *Antegoa*, the chief Scene of General *Hamilton's* Administration since his being chief Governour, I shall now take my Leave, and with Justice say of its present State, according to my Intelligence, 'tis a Place where,

*The Laws are but the hireling Judges Sense,
Furies are sway'd by venal Evidence;
Fools are promoted to the Council Board,
Tools to the Bench, and Bullies to the Sword.*
Garth's Dispen.

What remains, in Order to a Conclusion (having no Correspondence with *Mountserratt* or *Nevis*) is only to give an Account of some Advices from *St. Christopher's*; whereof the first is the Case of one Mrs. *Martha Affalie*, Daughter of a French Protestant, who was persecuted and banish'd for Religion by his Country-men, when in Possession of their Part of that Island.

'His Majesty having been graciously
'pleas'd, upon the humble Petition of
'this Mrs. *Affalie*, to grant her a Warrant
'for a Patent to pass the Seals of the
'*Leeward Islands*, for the Estate formerly
'belonging to her Father, in the French
'Part

‘ Part of *St. Christopher’s*, whence he was
‘ forc’d to fly for his Religion, and dyed
‘ a Protestant among the *English*.

‘ She produc’d the said Grant to Gene-
‘ ral *Hamilton*, in Expectation of his ready
‘ Compliance therewith; but, to her great
‘ Suprize, he took it from her, and refus’d
‘ to obey it; arbitrarily affirming, his Ma-
‘ jesty had been impos’d upon, and would
‘ give her no other Satisfaction.

‘ Whereupon the injur’d Gentlewoman
‘ applying again to his Majesty for Re-
‘ dress, he was pleas’d, according to his
‘ usual Justice, to hear the Cause in Coun-
‘ cil, the 30th of *March 1717*; and di-
‘ rected Interrogatories, according to the
‘ Allegations of the Complainant, to be
‘ sent over, for the Examination of Wit-
‘ nesses on the Spot; by which Examina-
‘ tion, since return’d under the great Seal
‘ of the *Leeward Islands*, it plainly and
‘ incontestably appears,

‘ That her Father always liv’d a Pro-
‘ testant, and dy’d such; that he enjoy’d
‘ a plentiful Estate among the *French*,
‘ when in Possession of their Part of *St.*
‘ *Christopher’s*, which he was forc’d to
‘ leave for his Religion; that upon their
‘ being dispossest’d by General *Codrington*,
‘ the said Estate was by him granted
‘ to one Colonel *Holt*, who, upon hearing
‘ the right Owner’s Title, restor’d it to

' him, and he peaceably enjoy'd the same
 ' till the Restoration of the *French* by the
 ' Peace of *Ryswick*, when he again quitted
 ' the same for his Religion, and dy'd
 ' among the *English*, a Protestant; and
 ' that the Complainant is one of his
 ' Daughters, who were educated from
 ' their Infancy in the Protestant Religion.

' Yet notwithstanding his Majesty's
 ' aforefaid gracious Intentions towards
 ' her, the said General *Hamilton* illegally
 ' deprives her of the good Effects of them,
 ' and insolently contemns the said Order,
 ' as by the said Examination may more
 ' at large appear.

The next is an Extract of Letters, of
June 1716, from Major *John Thornton*,
 late Chief Justice of *Nevis*; who had
 settled a Plantation in the *French* Part of
St Christopher's, and writes concerning
 that Affair to the following Purport.

' That as it is the common Voice and
 ' general Consent of the People, that the
 ' late Chief Governour in a great Measure
 ' promoted the Cultivation and Settlement
 ' of that Part of the Island; so is it like-
 ' wise, that the present Chief Governour
 ' *Hamilton*, if not timely prevented, will
 ' dispeople it, and destroy the Quiet of all
 ' the Inhabitants of the Island.

' That altho' the late Chief Gover-
 ' nour's greatest Enemies can't alledge
 ' that

‘ that he ever disturb’d any Person in
‘ their Possessions, or took away the Value
‘ of a *Cassada-Stick* † (a common Expres-
‘ sion in that Country) from either Rich
‘ or Poor ; yet the present Chief Gover-
‘ nour’s Oppression and Barbarity, even to
‘ him (the said Major *Tbornton*) has never
‘ been parallel’d among Christians.

‘ For that having refus’d to quit his
‘ Settlement on Part of that *French*
‘ Land, which had been very expensive
‘ to him, the said General *Hamilton* sued
‘ him by way of Ejectment, and no
‘ Council dar’d to plead for him ; but
‘ when the General could by no Means
‘ get him to turn out, he took a short
‘ Method, by forcible Entry, of geting
‘ Possession ; built a Sugar-work on one

N 3

‘ Mr.

† The *Cassada-Tree*, commonly so call’d, is a small Twig that seldom grows above four Foot high ; in its Leaf most resembling our Willows, and so loose in the Earth, that it’s easily pull’d up by Hand ; of the Roots thereof (which are pretty large, and hang by small Fibres, sometimes three or four to a Stump) is made the Bread of that Country, tho’ the Juice is a strong Poison ; but Care is taken, after the Root is clean scrap’d, and grated into a Strainer, to have it press’d very dry ; and then the Flower is laid thin upon a baking Iron, where it crusts, and is taken off in very thin white Cakes, fit for Use, and, in my Opinion, neither unpleasant nor unwholsome. But notwithstanding the poisonous Quality of the natural Juice ; yet, when boil’d and clarify’d, ’tis commonly made an Ingredient of the Favourite Pepper-pot, [a kind of Oilla, or Porridge, made of several Roots and Herbs, and season’d very high with that Country Pepper] to which it gives both a delicate Flavour and Savour.

‘ Mr. *Hare*’s Land next adjoining to his
 ‘ (Major *Thornton*’s) Plantation, to grind
 ‘ off his Canes, and so reap the Benefit of
 ‘ his Labour : And, moreover, hinder’d
 ‘ one Mr. *Bowrey* from cutting a Parcel of
 ‘ Canes, which he planted on his (the said
 ‘ *Thornton*’s) Land in Partnership, and
 ‘ for which he was at the Charge, by
 ‘ Agreement, of erecting a Sugar-work
 ‘ on the said *Bowrey*’s own Land ; where-
 ‘ by he computed he should be that
 ‘ Year a Sufferer of a thousand Pound,
 ‘ and a great deal more the next.

‘ Therefore entreats his Friends to
 ‘ assist one Mr. *Straiter* and Mr. *Smith* in
 ‘ Application for Redress against General
 ‘ *Hamilton*, since his own Circumstances,
 ‘ and other Affairs, would not admit of
 ‘ his coming for *England*, personally to
 ‘ complain of the frequent Insults he
 ‘ receiv’d, and how the Labour of the
 ‘ industrious and honest People were ty-
 ‘ rannically taken away, and scandalously
 ‘ dispos’d of to his Favourites, which, if
 ‘ not suddenly remedy’d, must end in the
 ‘ Destruction of the Colony.

Thus far Major *Thornton*. And I am
 well inform’d, that notwithstanding his
 Majesty’s particular Order, obtain’d here
 by a great deal of Interest and Applica-
 tion, to have him quieted in his Possession,
 he has been violently turn’d out, to the
 Ruin

Ruin of himself and Family, which, 'tis thought, hasten'd his Death, that soon after happen'd. I would willingly give the Reader this Gentleman's Thoughts in his own Expressions, but that he let some Affairs of a private Nature interfere with this publick Business, which, together with the Ruggedness of his *Scots* Dialect, would render the Publication of his entire Letters both inconvenient and unpleasant: But as a farther Proof of General *Hamilton's* Oppression, take the following Petition, given me by Lt. Colonel *Peter Buor*, whom the present Possessors have chosen one of their Agents, or Trustees, for the Disposal of those *French* Lands, in case the Board of Trade's Report of that Matter to the Treasury shall take Effect.



To the Right Honourable *James Craggs*,
Esq; one of his Majesty's principal Se-
cretaries of State :

The Petition of *Christopher Stoddart*,
of the Island of *St. Christopher's* in
America, Planter,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner having met with
very cruel and barbarous Usage from
Walter Hamilton, Esq; Captain General
and Chief Governour of the Leeward
Islands, be strain'd his Circumstances to en-
able him to throw himself at his Majesty's
Royal Feet for Redress; and accordingly em-
barqu'd for London, where, in October
last, he represented to his Majesty, in the
humblest Manner, the following Particulars :

That the said General Hamilton, to oblige
and make Room for one *Mr. James Milikin*,
a Favourite of his, dispossest your Peti-
tioner, contrary to all Justice and Equity,
not only of sixty Acres of Land in *Balletere*
Quarter, in the said Island, your Petitioner
had been clearing out of Woods, and plant-
ing with Sugar-canes and Indian Provisions
these three Years last past, with very great
Trouble, and an Expence very unequal to his
Ability; but also enter'd and seiz'd on his
House and all the Works he had erected on
the

the said Plantation, together with Mill, Still, Coppers, and the very Sugar in the Boiling-house, without making the least Satisfaction for the same; and turn'd your Petitioner, his Wife, and seven helpless Children, out of Doors, destitute of the Comforts and Necessaries of Life, or any other Habitation wherein to shelter themselves,

That the said General Hamilton, resolving to stick at nothing to gratify his tyrannical Humour, and provide for his Creatures, tho' at the Expence of your Petitioner's Labour and Industry, took such a Method to gain his corrupt Ends, as must fill all his Majesty's Subjects in his Government with dismal Apprehensions of the Precariousness of their Properties, when they see a Chief Justice* remov'd for not being treacherously complying with his Purpose in so unjustifiable a Proceeding as the ejecting your Petitioner out of his just Possession, without any other Ground for it than the Pleasure of the said General, and another Judge || put in his Place, on whom he could depend for the Execution of all his Commands without Controul, as he was formerly an Overseer to the Lady Stapleton, who is now the said General's Lady.

That your Petitioner having no Estate, nor Means to subsist himself and Family, but by
the

* Clement Crook, Esq;

|| Matthew Mills, Esq;

the Labour of his Nigroes, they are now not only become useless, but burthensome, for want of any Employment for them; and must inevitably starve, for want of the Subsistence the Indian Provision, which they planted in the said Plantation, afforded 'em, of which they are now cruelly depriv'd.

That one Mr. Fenton, a Relation of your Petitioner's, who was serv'd much in the same Manner, came over with your Petitioner, in Order to represent his Grievances, but was forc'd by General Hamilton (out of a Consciousness of his Injustice) to promise not to complain of him; and their Solicitations here for Relief proving dilatory, your Petitioner, with the said Mr. Fenton, to prevent the total Ruin of their Families, by their long Absence and an Expence insupportable to them, are oblig'd to return back again before his Majesty's Pleasure is signify'd, on the Report of the Board of Trade, to whom their Petitions were referr'd.

That the foregoing is not the Case of your Petitioner alone, but of several others in the said Island, whom the said General has either turn'd out of their Possessions in the same Manner, or arbitrarily exacted the fifth Pound of all the Sugars they made for his own Use, which oblig'd above 100 Families to remove themselves from the said Island, and settle at a Place call'd Crab Island, near the Spaniards, to avoid the said Hamilton's

milton's Oppression, with whom all his Perswasions to return prov'd ineffectual, choosing rather such a dangerous Situation, than to continue subject to his Avarice and Corruption in any of the chief Islands of his Government.

Upon the Whole, your Petitioner most humbly prays, your Honour will be pleas'd, out of your great Goodness and generous Compassion to the Miseries and Distresses of the Unfortunate, to represent this inhumane Treatment of your Petitioner to his Majesty, at such proper Time as your Honour shall think fit, so as the said General Hamilton may be oblig'd to reinstate your Petitioner, and make him Satisfaction for the Fruits of his Labour, that he and his numerous Family may not be reduc'd to Beggary and Want, and that he may, at least, have the Preference of purchasing the said Plantation; according to the Report of the Board of Trade to the Treasury concerning the French Part of St. Christopher's.

And your Petitioner, with his distress'd Family, will ever pray for your Honour's long Life and Prosperity.*

And

See a Letter from the Petitioner to Colonel Buor, after the Depositions hereunto annex'd.

And here, since I can go no farther, will I conclude this Gentleman's History with this short Recapitulation of the Whole, as to his triple Capacity: That as a Punishment upon the *Leeward Islands*, we see them now govern'd in military Affairs by a Captain General without Experience, as having never had any Commission in the Army; in the Civil, by a Chancellor without Learning; and in the Ecclesiastical, by an Ordinary to the Bishop of *London*, without any Principles.



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APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

Several *Depositions*, and other *Papers*, in
the Order they are referr'd to in the
foregoing Book.

ANTEGOA. *The Deposition of Major Humphry Osborn, taken before the Honourable John Yeamans, Esq; in Council.*

WHO being sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, saith, That being shewn by Daniel Parke, Esq; (her Majesty's Chief Governour of these Islands) a certain Address to her Majesty, sign'd by William Nevine, and seven Gentlemen, Merchants in London, wherein is express'd, near the Beginning thereof, these Words; *That the Assembly of Antegoa, after a great many fruitless Applications to him for Redress, did, upon the 29th of May 1708, come to an unanimous Resolution, to represent to your Majesty the unhappy Circumstances, by the frequent and unseasonable Dissolutions of Assemblies, and repeated fierce Assaults on the Privileges of the same, and the many high and alarming Acts of Power exercis'd upon the Persons and Estates of the Assembly:* The which this Deponent saith is false; for that, he, this

Deponent,

Deponent, at that Time being one of the Gentlemen of the Assembly, and that Day present, (and that the said Deponent) did not give his Consent to the said Resolution, nor several others of that House; so that the same could not be unanimous, as alledg'd: And the said Deponent well remembers, that several of the Gentlemen of the Assembly, being dissatisfy'd that the Chief Governour would not pass some Bills by them drawn up, (which, as the said Governour said, were unjust, and breaking in upon her Majesty's Prerogative, &c. and to which this Deponent and others did not agree) thirteen, or thereabouts, of that House, did come to a Resolution to article against the said Chief Governour, and drew up some Minutes of the same, which this Deponent believes never came to the Knowledge of the said Chief Governour. This Deponent also saith, That at the Doing thereof this Deponent oppos'd the same, telling them, *That it was two or three of that House that influenc'd the rest; for that they were prejudiced against the Chief Governour, and that what they were doing, was to gratify their own private Resentments, but no Ways a Benefit to the Country*: And that he also knows, that the said Chief Governour hath often desir'd, by written and verbal Messages to the Gentlemen of the Assembly, to enter upon Matters for the publick Good and Welfare; *Some whereof this Deponent observ'd to be very condescending on his Part, and which, on the Reading and Hearing, has been by great Part of that House declar'd as such*: But yet notwithstanding, two or three of that House has, by unmannerly Expressions and Sayings, alledg'd, that the same was only what they call, *Scratch him Pig*, and Mimicking, the same has become fruitless. This Deponent saith, that the inveterate Hatred of the said Persons to the said Chief Governour (by Reason, as he hath been inform'd, and knows, that the said Chief Governour would not grant them some unreasonable Demands) was such, that he really believes they would have oppos'd whatever (tho' never so condescending) should be offer'd by the said Chief Governour; and to get their Ends, would have risk'd their own Estates and the Island to the Enemy: And farther this Deponent saith not.

Humphry Osborn.

Sworn before me this 14th

Day of March 17th 2,

John Yeamans, ver. Cop. Exam. per John Booth, Dep. Cl. Concil.

ANTEGOA.

A N T E G O A.

The Deposition of John Booth, of the said Island, taken before the Honourable Edward Byam, Esq; and the Worshipful Nathaniel Crump, Esq; two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Island, this 7th of July 1710.

WHO, being duly sworn, deposeth, and saith, That the within Deposition is a true Copy, taken out of the Council-book, to the best of this Deponent's Knowledge, he having carefully examin'd the same.

John Booth.

*Sworn before us, the Day and
Year above-written :*

Edward Byam,
Nathaniel Crump.

N. B. The above Deposition of Major *Osborn* (one of their own Party) is referr'd to p. 36 ; and the following Minute of Council, containing some of those Peoples irregular Proceedings, relating to the same Place, is thought proper (tho' not there referr'd to) to be here inserted.

A N T E G O A.

At a Meeting of his Excellency and Council, held at the Town of St. John's, on Thursday the 29th Day of July 1708 :

Present,

*His Excellency Daniel Parke, Esq; Captain General,
The Honourable John Yeamans, Esq; Lieutenant Governour,
John Hamilton, } George Gamble, }
Edward Byam, } Esqs. William Byam, } Esqs.
Thomas Morris, }*

HIS Excellency this Day was pleas'd to acquaint the Lieutenant Governour and Council, that at the last Sitting of himself and Council, he order'd * *Henry Fletcher*, of the Town of *St. John's*, Shoemaker, to be summon'd to be and appear before himself and Council, in Order to be examin'd about the summoning the Assembly to be and appear on Tuesday last, the 27th Instant, without any Order from his Excellency ;

* *The said Fletcher was Deputy-Marshal, and then lately turn'd out by his Excellency for Neglect of his Duty.*

lency ; but it happen'd, that the said Fletcher did not then appear until the Council rose : Upon which his Excellency order'd the said Fletcher to attend this Day ; and now appearing, and being examin'd, would not confess the same, but told his Excellency and Council, that if he had done any Thing amiss, he conceiv'd he ought to be proceeded against according to Law ; which was all the Answer he could or would give : However, his Excellency does now declare, he did then examine the said Fletcher, whether he had summon'd the Assembly to meet on Tuesday last or not ? Who declar'd he did ; and withal, that he was order'd ; and his Excellency thinks the said Fletcher said he had the Speaker's Orders, but cannot be positive. After which, Michael Ayon, [then] Deputy-Marshal, being examin'd in Council, declar'd, That he was present, and did hear the aforesaid Fletcher acknowledge to his Excellency, that he had summon'd the Assembly to appear last Tuesday ; and withal declares, that he did likewise hear the said Fletcher say, he had Orders ; but can't be positive whether he said, 'twas the Speaker's Orders, or not. And farther, his Excellency acquaints the Lieutenant-Governour and Council, that the said Assembly, or the major Part of them, came to Town, and din'd at Mr. Duncomb's, where a Dinner was bespoke by Thomas Stephens, Messenger to the Assembly ; who, being sent for, was sworn, and examin'd in Council, and declar'd, That about twelve or one of the Clock on Monday Night last, Henry Fletcher came to him, the said Stephens, from Captain Nathaniel Crump, Speaker to the Assembly, and told him, as an Order from the said Crump, That he was to order a Dinner to be provided for the Assembly against the next Day. After which, Henry Cheesman, † of the Town of St. John's, was sent for before his Excellency and Council, and being examin'd, did declare, That on Monday last, being the twenty sixth Instant, Henry Fletcher hir'd him to summons several of the Assembly to meet at the Town of St. John's on the Day following, being Tuesday, the 27th Instant : And accordingly, the said Henry Fletcher nam'd to him, the said Cheesman, such of the Gentlemen as he should summon ; a List of whom he, the said Cheesman, then set down in Writing, which List he now produces to his Excellency and Council, being as follows, Joseph French, Daniel Mackennen, John Barnes, Francis Rogers, Charles Kalabane, John Frye, Thomas Turnor, Cap-
tain

† The Marshal's Man.

tain John Duor, Captain Isaac Horsefoot, Baptist Looby, Captain Humphry Osborne, Samuel Wickham, Francis Carlisle, whom he accordingly summon'd; all which being read to him he did, on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, declare to be true. After which his Excellency was pleas'd to acquaint the Lieutenant-Governour and Council, That before his last going to *St. Christopher's*, he did not only acquaint the Gentlemen of the Assembly, when they were sitting, but also afterwards wrote a Letter to Mr. *Perrie*, and several others of the Assembly, (whom, he was inform'd, were seditiously met together, to draw up Grievances against his Excellency, as they pretended) and advis'd them, that if they had any Cause of Complaint to offer against him, he was willing to call them together, and give such Time as they should desire for drawing them up; but, nevertheless, they requested no such Thing. However, afterwards, at several Times, they frequently met together, which Meetings his Excellency looks upon as tending to Sedition. And after that, his Excellency and Council sent for Mr. *Pember*, her Majesty's Attorney-general, and also Mr. *Brady* and Mr. *Yeamans*, Counsellors at Law; all of whom appear'd; and his Excellency and Council was pleas'd to communicate to them what has now been prov'd against *Fletcher*, and desir'd to know of them what Crime they thought the said *Fletcher* was guilty of. Upon which they declar'd to his Excellency, That they conceiv'd the said *Fletcher* to be guilty of a high Misdemeanor, and for which they think he ought to be committed, until he should give such Bail as his Excellency and Council should approve of: Upon which his Excellency and Council were unanimously of Opinion that the said *Henry Fletcher* ought to be, and therefore it is order'd by his Excellency and Council that he be accordingly committed, until he give such Bail as his Excellency and Council shall approve of, to be and appear at the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace or General Goal Delivery to be held for this Island, then and there to answer such Bill of Indictment or Information as shall be brought against him for such his high Misdemeanour. Upon which a Warrant was issu'd by his Excellency in Council directed to the Provost-Marshal of this Island, or his lawful Deputy, commanding to apprehend the Body of the said *Henry Fletcher*, and bring him before his Excellency and Council, to answer to all such high Misdemeanours as should be charg'd against him, for his summoning the Gentlemen of the Assembly of this Island to be and appear at the Town of *St. John's* on Tuesday last, being

the 27th Instant, without any Warrant or Authority from his Excellency. Pursuant to which he the said *Henry Fletcher* was apprehended, and brought before his Excellency and Council, and then, being charg'd with the said high Misdemeanour, and ask'd if he had any Thing to offer against his being committed, said, he had not: Whereupon a *Mittimus* was granted by the Lieutenant-Governour and Council, which is in the following Words, *viz.*

ANTEGOA.

By the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governour and Council, his Excellency Daniel Parke, Esq; Captain General of the Leeward Islands, being present.

W Hereas *Henry Fletcher* of the Town of *St. John's*, Shoemaker, hath been this Day brought before us, and charg'd with the summoning of the Gentlemen of the Assembly of this Island, to be and appear at the Town of *St. John's* on *Tuesday* last, being the seven and twentieth Instant, without any Warrant or Authority from his Excellency; which hath this Day been prov'd against him before us, by the Oaths of good and credible Witnesses: And forasmuch as it is a high Misdemeanour, breaking in upon the Constitution, and tends to the Subversion of the Government.

These are therefore, in her Majesty's Name, to will and require you to take into your Goal and Custody the Body of the said *Henry Fletcher*, whom you shall receive herewith, and him safely to keep 'till he shall give good and sufficient Security to be and appear at the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or general Goal Delivery to be held for this Island, then and there to answer all such Bills of Indictment or Informations as shall be brought against him, on behalf of her Majesty, for such high Misdemeanour; or shall be otherwise discharg'd by due Course of Law; and hereof fail not at your Peril.

Given under our Hands and Seals the nine and twentieth Day of July 1708;

John Yeamans (L. S.)	Thomas Morris (L. S.)
John Hamilton (L. S.)	George Gamble (L. S.)
Edward Byam (L. S.)	William Byam (L. S.)

To the Provost-Marshal of this Island,
or his lawful Deputy.

Vera Copia exam. per Tho. Kerby Secretary.
Having

Having lately met with some Minutes of Council attested by the Secretary and his Deputy, I have taken from thence the following Speech, made by General Parke to a new Assembly, the 22d of May 1710: which I think proper to insert here, as well for a Piece of Curiosity, as in Justification of his Conduct in respect to several Matters misrepresented by his Enemies.

Gentlemen,

I have once more call'd you together, to give you an Opportunity, in some Measure, to retrieve the Credit of the Island, which is so low, that no one will trust the Publick with a Shilling.

Some People, with a great deal of Impudence, report, both in *England* and elsewhere, that it is my Fault the publick Debts are not paid; whereas it appears by the Minutes, the first Dispute I ever had with the Assembly, was for not paying off the publick Creditors at the same Price that Sugar might be bought for, the Assembly then paying the publick Debts in Sugar at eighteen and twenty Shillings an Hundred, when the best was sold at twelve Shillings and Six-pence.

I then told you, I look'd upon paying People after that Manner, to be no better than compounding for their Debts, which was taken as a very great Affront: And as a farther Proof, it is evident a great many Debts are yet unpaid, that were owing long before I came to the Government; and I was two Years with you before any Difference arose;

Its true, you offer'd, about two Years ago, to raise a Tax to pay off a Part of the publick Credit; but it went no farther than an Offer, for you refus'd to do it, unless I would pass such an Act for Privileges, as the like was never attempted by any other Colony, and also part with the Queen's negative Voice,

The Minutes of the Council have been laid before the Queen and Council, who have approv'd of all my Proceedings with the Assembly of *Antegoa*; and their Opinion is, that it was an undutiful Attempt on the Queen's Prerogative, and that my Predecessors (your former Generals) had betray'd the Trust repos'd in them, by their suffering the Assembly to assume such Privileges they have no Right to; and your pleading a Custom for such Privileges is no Warrant for me to allow them.

Sometime since I call'd a general Assembly of the four Islands, in hopes they would take some Care of the publick Credit; but some that were chose for this Island, openly de-

clar'd before they went, they would go to *St. Christopher's*, only to prevent those that were chosen for the other Islands from doing any Thing: And accordingly they started another Privilege, which they insisted upon, of chusing their own Clerk; and is every whit as ridiculous as pretending to the negative Voice, or what was modestly call'd, the Speaker's signing last.

I believe all thinking Men must look upon such Proceedings only as Pretences for not paying your Debts; for 'tis impossible the Assembly could suppose such Privileges would ever be allow'd at Home.

Indeed, how can I, or any other, look upon it otherwise, when there is no perswading the Assembly's making a Law, that private Men may recover Debts; for, as the Law now stands, no Man need pay them, except he pleases; so that it may very justly be said, that Text of Scripture, which says, *that the Borrower is Servant to the Lender*, is not true in *Antegoa*.

This is the Reason every Thing is so much dearer here than at *Barbadoes*; and Colonel *Partridge*, Colonel *Wanton*, and several others, lately come from the Continent, inform me, that were it not for the Chartel, you would hardly have any Vessels from the Northward; and what do come bring only such Lumber as is hardly vendible elsewhere. When you repeal that abominable Law, by which the Courts do now proceed, and let the Common Law of *England* take Place, or make some other good Law, that People may with Ease soon recover their own, you will have all Sorts of Goods much cheaper and better, and any Body will readily trust you: This is the Time of your Crop, and proper to raise a Tax to pay off the publick Debts; and my insisting on what I know to be the Queen's Prerogative, and you dispute, ought not to be a Pretence to keep those People out of their Dues, who have trusted the Publick: Should I, wilfully or ignorantly, insist upon what the Queen has no Right to, you will have a much better Article against me than any hitherto, and it will, no Doubt, have its Weight; and you will be commended for paying your Debts, and I shall be condemn'd for my Obstinacy.

I desire you make the Militia more useful than it is at present, by obliging both Officers and Men to do their Duty on the standing Guards, and to put a greater Fine on those who want Arms, and are able to buy them, and those who neglect their Musters.

I also recommend to you to provide a better Maintenance for the Clergy, who are under worse Circumstances here

here than in any of the *English* Plantations, their Salary is less, and every Thing much dearer; for you allow a Minister less than a good Overseer, and, except the Town-Parish, there is no House for any of them to live in, but what they live at excessive Rates.

I landed fourteen fine Guns at *Cripplegate*, about three Years since, and was in Hopes the Assembly would have made a Platform for them, which would have defended both Road and Harbour, which the Fort cannot do.

I recommend that once more to your Consideration, and that you would put all the Forts and Platforms into Repair, and provide necessary Stores for them; and tho' I have given you my Opinion very often about *Monks-Hill*, yet, if you are desirous to do any Thing to it, I shall not only consent to pass what Laws you think proper for fortifying it, but give you the best Advice I can for the Performance of it.

I must put you in Mind to pay for the Sloops taken up for Flags of Truce and the maintaining of Prisoners; and to conclude, I promise you it shall be your own Faults if you have not good Laws; for I will pass any that are agreeable to my Instructions, which give me full Power to pass any Law for the speedy Recovery of Debts, which is what is most wanting here at present.

A N T E G O A.

The solemn Declaration of Anne Langford, Wife of Jonas Langford the Elder, of the Island aforesaid, Planter; made and taken before the Honourable John Yeamans, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of this Island, by holding up her Hand, in Testimony of the Truth of what she doth herein after declare, being one of those call'd Quakers.

THE said *Anne Langford* doth hereby declare and say, that she hath been acquainted with the General, Colonel *Daniel Parke*, Governor in Chief of the Queen's Carribee Leeward Islands, for the Space of three Years and upwards, and that during that Time the said General, Colonel *Parke*, frequently visited her Husband, and came to his House once in a Week or ten Days for the most Part of the Time that he resided upon this Island, until about the Space of seven Months last past; and the said *Anne Langford* doth also declare and say, that he the said Colonel *Parke* hath not been but once, during the said seven Months last past, to visit her said Husband, or came to his House in that Time; and according to what the said Colonel *Parke* told her, she verily believes that the said Colonel *Parke*, during that

Time, did refrain coming thither so often as he used to do, by Reason that one *Catharine Chester*, Wife of *Edward Chester*, the Elder, of this Island, Merchant, hath resided and lived at her, the said *Anne Langford's*, Husband's House for about the said Space of seven Months last past; and for Fear of giving any Occasion of Jealousy to the said *Edward Chester*, who, about the said Space of seven Months ago, had turn'd his said Wife out of Doors: And the said *Anne Langford* doth also declare and say, that the said *Catharine Chester* hath not gone Abroad from her, the said *Anne Langford's*, Husband's House but twice during the said Time that she resided and lived there, and that was only to another Plantation of the said *Jonas Langford's*, when she, the said *Anne Langford*, and a Daughter in Law of her's, called *Mary Langford*, went both Times with the said *Catharine Chester* to the said other Plantation; and that the said Colonel *Parke* was not at all in her Company, during either of the said Times that she was at the said other Plantation: And the said *Anne Langford* doth also declare and say, that the said *Catharine Chester* doth still reside and live at her, the said *Anne Langford's*, Husband's House; and that during the said Time that she hath lived there, the said Colonel *Parke* hath been but once there, which was about a Fortnight ago, and that he was not then at all alone with the said *Catharine Chester*; but that she, the said *Anne Langford*, and one *Mary Draper*, were all the while in the Room then with the said Colonel *Parke* and *Catharine Chester*, when he, the said Colonel *Parke*, was last at her, the said *Anne Langford's*, Husband's House, as aforesaid: And the said *Anne Langford* doth also declare and say, that she hath been acquainted with the said *Catharine Chester* for about the Space of seven Years last past, and hath been frequently at her House; and that she never saw or knew any Thing of her, but what was very modest and civil: And the said *Anne Langford* doth also farther declare and say, that when the said Colonel *Parke* came to her said Husband's House, about a Fortnight ago, as aforesaid, he told her said Husband, that he came to take his Leave of him, because he intended to go to Leeward in a short Time, or to that Effect: And the said *Anne Langford* doth farther declare and say, that she having understood, by a Note from the said *Catharine Chester*, that her Husband had used her ill, and turned her out of Doors, but that he was willing to pay for her Board somewhere in the Country, she, the said *Anne Langford*, thereupon sent for the said *Catharine Chester* to come and reside with her: And the said *Anne Langford* doth farther declare and say, she hath credibly been inform'd, that

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that when the said *Edward Chester* turn'd his Wife out of Doors, she went directly to the House of *John Hows*, Merchant, in the Town of *St. Johns*, and that she continu'd there until the very Day that she came to reside at her, the said *Anne Langford's*, House, as aforesaid, which was two Days after; and in some short Time after that, the said *Edward Chester* came to her, the said *Anne Langford's*, House, and asked if he might see his Wife; whereupon she, the said *Anne Langford*, told him, that if his Wife pleas'd he might, or to that Effect; and thereupon she, the said *Anne Langford*, went up to his Wife, and told her, that her Husband was below Stairs, and desir'd to see her; but his said Wife desir'd her not to press her, or use any Arguments with her to see him; for that she had before desir'd and entreated him not to turn her out of Doors; and that the next Morning after he had turn'd her out of Doors, she had sent the said *John Hows's* Wife to her Husband *Chester* to desire him to let her come Home; but that the said *Hows's* Wife brought her Word again, that she should never live with him, and never see him again, or to that Effect: And thereupon she, the said *Anne Langford*, went down to the said *Edward Chester*, and told him what his Wife had said to the Effect last before-mention'd, which the said *Edward Chester* then own'd to be true, in the Presence of her said Daughter-in-Law *Mary Langford*; and farther the said *Anne Langford* saith not.

Anne Langford.

The within-named *Anne Langford* doth hereby farther declare, that whilst she was waiting to make the within Declaration, she heard the within-nam'd *Edward Chester* own and acknowledge, that the said Colonel *Parke* did not any ways take away his, the said *Edward Chester's*, Wife, by Force; but that on the contrary, the said Colonel *Parke* did use several Arguments with him not to turn her away, and farther saith not.

Anne Langford.

The Affirmation of the within-nam'd

Anne Langford, a Quaker, was taken before me, in Council, this fifteenth Day of March, 1782.

John Yeamans.

The other Depositions of *Mary Langford* and *Mary Draper*, being almost Word for Word with the foregoing, for Brevity Sake, are here omitted.

A N T E G O A.

The Deposition of Jane Houper, of the Island aforesaid, Widow, taken before the Honourable John Yeamans, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of this Island.

THE said Deponent being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that on or about the 24th Day of *August* last past, she happen'd to be at the House of Mr. *John Hows*, Merchant, in the Town of *St. John's*, in this Island, when the said Mr. *Hows's* Wife came Home, about nine or ten of the Clock at Night, and brought Home with her one Mrs. *Chester*, Wife of Mr. *Edward Chester*, Sen. of the said Town of *St. John's*, Merchant; and then she understood, both by the said Mrs. *Hows* and Mrs. *Chester*, that the said Mr. *Chester* advis'd his Wife to go Home with the said Mrs. *Hows* that Night; but she seeming to have an Inclination to go that Night to Dr. *Pouch's*, the said Mr. *Chester* advis'd her, and told her again, that 'twas better to go Home with Mrs. *Hows*: And farther this Deponent saith, that Mrs. *Hows*, not being able to come to give her Oath, did this Day declare to this Deponent, that she was at the House of Mr. *Edward Chester*, on or about the said twenty fourth Day of *August* last, when she, the said Mrs. *Chester*, had some Difference with her Husband; and that she, the said Mrs. *Hows*, did take the said Mrs. *Chester* Home with her that Night, with the Consent of the said Mr. *Chester*; and that there was no Manner of Force then us'd by the General, Colonel *Parke*, to take her away; but on the contrary, that he perswaded the said Mr. *Chester* to take her again; and that the said Mrs. *Chester* stay'd at her, the said Mrs. *Hows's*, House for two Days, and then went to Mrs. *Langford's*: and farther this Deponent saith not.

Jane Houper.

Sworn before me, in Council, this fifteenth

Day of March, 17⁰².

John Yeamans.

Mrs. *Pember's* Deposition, being likewise the same with the foregoing, is also, for Brevity's Sake, omitted, and they are all attested as follows, viz.

The foregoing Depositions of Mrs. *Langford* and *Houper*, are refer'd to Page 49.

A N T E-

A N T E G O A.

The Deposition of Thomas Kerby, taken before the Honourable Edward Byam, and the Worshipful Nathaniel Crump, Justices of the Peace of the Island aforesaid, the first Day of August, 1710.

THE Deponent, being duly sworn, declares, that he has compar'd the within Minutes with the Council Books, and finds the same to be a true Copy.

Thomas Kerby.

*Sworn and taken before us,
Edward Byam,
Nathaniel Crump.*

M O U N T S E R A T.

Before the Worshipful John Bramly, Esq; one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Island aforesaid.

The Deposition of Richard Molineux, Clerk, aged 55 Years, or upwards.

THIS Deponent, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, swears and declares, that in a short Time after the Murder of *Daniel Parke*, late Captain-General and Governor in Chief of her Majesty's Leeward Carribbee Islands in *America*, he, this Deponent, was at the House of *William Gerrish*, Esq; Collector of her Majesty's Customs for the said Island of *Mountserat*, in Company with *Walter Hamilton*, Esq; then Lieutenant-General of the said Leeward Carribbee Islands, where and when the said *Hamilton* had some Discourse with the said Deponent concerning the Murder of the said *Parke*, in which Discourse the said *Hamilton* spoke hard Things of the said *Parke*; particularly, that he design'd to deliver up the Island of *Antegoa*, the Place where he resided, to the *French*, if they came there to attack it; he also spoke very favourably of those who were concern'd in the said bloody Act: Upon which this Deponent told the said *Hamilton*, that he, the said *Hamilton*, did then succeed the said *Parke* in his Power and Place, and thereupon ask'd him, whether he would willingly be serv'd so himself; to which the said *Hamilton* answer'd, he hop'd he should never deserve it; And after much Talk on the same Subject, this Deponent swears, that he, the said Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, said to the said Deponent, Have you not such a Term in your Law as *se Defendendo*? upon which the said Deponent answer'd, Yes Sir: Upon which the said *Hamilton* reply'd, then I believe, the most that this Matter will amount to, will be that; Sir, said this Deponent, Shall

a Man

a Man, especially a Man in that Station as *Parke* was in, be assaulted and murder'd in his own House, and afterwards so favourable a Construction be put on the Fact, as to say it was done *se Defendendo*? Upon which the said *Hamilton* was in a Passion, and order'd the said Deponent to discourse no farther on that Subject, which Order the said Deponent readily obey'd.

Richard Molineux.

Sworn before me this 25th
of August, 1712.

John Bramly.

This Deposition is referr'd to Page 92.

The Loyallists of Antegoa's Letter to General Douglas at Nevis, concerning Mr. Drillevoux.

Antegoa, October 10, 1711.

May it please your Excellency,

BEing inform'd that one *John Drillevoux* is at *Nevis*, we beg Leave to acquaint your Excellency of his Person and Qualifications, which we hope and pray will be an Inducement to your Excellency not to suffer him to depart that Island, to infect and sow Sedition among the Inhabitants of your Excellency's Government, which has been his Custom and usual Method since his Arrival at this.

To pass by his insulting, with his drawn Sword, three Commanders of good Ships in this Island, we come to the 5th Day of *December* last, when he went to the Court-house in *St. John's Town* in this Island, where his late Excellency Colonel *Parke* was sitting in Council, with the Representatives of the same, (though not a Member of the said Body) and said these Words, or Words to this Effect; *Damn Parke; say but th: Word, I'll take him by the Beard and cut his Throat.* On the 7th Day of the said Month, he was a violent Actor in the Tragedy of that Gentleman; and afterwards, on the said Day, came with a Party to the House of *Cesar Rodney*, in the said Town, and if he had not been hindred and diverted by some others, would either have pull'd down or burnt the said House, to the great Fright of the Persons in the same; using violent and barbarous Expressions, and has ever since been industrious in fomenting Divisions. The said *Drillevoux* did also, some short Time before your Excellency's going hence for *Leeward*, assault and barbarously use a Person, upon Suggestion he was a Witness for her Majesty against him, his Accomplices or Favourers, in the aforesaid Murder of the late General: And farther we beg Leave to acquaint your Excellency, that

we

we believe his now going to *Leeward*, is to stir up and foment Divisions and Misunderstandings amongst the Inhabitants there; he having gone off in a *French* Truce, without the Consent and Knowledge of the Lieutenant-Governour of this Island: And farther, one of their own Party has declar'd to Mr. *Royal*, That he did believe, and knew the said *Drillenvoux* to have been a Disturber of the Peace, and a Fomenter of Divisions amongst us, and hop'd your Excellency would not permit him to return hither again, all which, with other Matters, which we can produce against the said *Drillenvoux* when Occasion requires, we hope will, as aforesaid, induce your Excellency (by detaining his Person in that Island) to keep him from working or perpetrating farther Mischief; we are,

May it please your Excellency,

Your Excellency's most dutiful

and humble Servants,

P. S. We pray Mr. *George French* may be sent for from *St. Christopher's*, and examin'd before your Excellency in Council, what he knows of the aforesaid *Drillenvoux*, particularly the 5th and 7th of December last.

Inclos'd is a Copy of an Affidavit relating to Mr. *D*—.

John Yeamans,
Tho. Morris,
Richard Oliver,
Jos. French,
Peter Buor,
Cæsar Rodeney,
Rich. Worthington,
J. Bliffard,
John Brett,
Anth. Monteroe,
Isaac Royal,
William Douglas.

This Letter is referr'd to Page 117.

ANTEGOA.

The Deposition of Thomas Trant, of this Island, Merchant, of the Age of thirty Years, or thereabouts, taken on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, before Colonel John Gamble, one of the Justices of the Courts of Queen's-Bench and Common-Pleas in this Island, this 10th of June 1713.

THE Deponent saith, That some Time in *October* last past, several Persons in this Island, who were concern'd in the late unhappy Action against General *Parke*, came to this Deponent, and desir'd that he would go down to *Nevis*, with some Proposals they had to make to his Excellency General *Douglas* concerning a general Pardon; whereupon

upon this Deponent did immediately depart from this Island, and upon his Arrival at *Nevis*, this Deponent did present to his Excellency a Bond, sign'd by some Persons, for the Payment of 4000*l.* or 4500*l.* Sterling Money, upon the Condition that his said Excellency would grant a general Pardon to all those concern'd in the Insurrection; And this Deponent saith, That upon his giving his said Excellency the Bond, his Excellency seem'd surpriz'd at it, and said, that since her Majesty had intrusted him with the Government of these Islands, nothing should tempt him to do or act contrary to his Duty and her Majesty's Instructions; or to that Effect: Amongst some other Things his said Excellency told this Deponent, That he was inform'd, some People were arming themselves and their *Negroes*, with a Design to oppose his Landing at *Antegoa*; That if he was assur'd thereof, his Excellency said, very passionately, that he would raise all the Force he could from the other Islands, and put them to the Sword: That this Deponent did thereupon endeavour to convince his Excellency of the Falsity of such Reports, insomuch, that his Excellency desir'd this Deponent to tell the Gentlemen of this Island that he would give no Credit thereto; and afterwards his Excellency did deliver the said Bond to this Deponent, torn, saying, that he would not make any Composition upon that Account, or to that Effect; and that this Deponent, upon his Return to *Antegoa* did deliver up the said Bond to those from whom he receiv'd it.

Thomas Trant,

Jurat Die & Anno supradict.

coram me,

John Gamble.

ANTEGOA.

The Depositions of Thomas Breton, Esq; Bastian Otto Byar, Esq; George Jennings, Gent. taken before William Glanville Esq; one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and one of the Justices Assistants of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common-Pleas of the said Island, this thirtieth Day of June, 1712.

These Deponents do severally make Oath, that the Day and Year above said, they did see a Bond or Obligation under the Hands and Seals of Daniel Mackennen, John Fry, Fra. Carlisle, and John Otto Byar, all of the said Island of *Antegoa*, Gent. of the Penalty of eight thousand Pounds Sterling Money of Great Britain, dated the 25th Day of October 1711, and condition'd for the Payment of 4000*l.* like

Sterling

Sterling Money, at two several Payments, to Sir John St. Leger, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at such Days and Times as in the said Condition mention'd; which said Bond, with a Power of Attorney to confess Judgment thereupon, under the Hands and Seals of the said Daniel Mackennen, John Fry, Fra. Carlisle, and John Otto Byar, bearing even Date with the said Bond; which said Bond, and Power of Attoney, these Deponents were personally present, and did see the said William Granville cancel the said Bond and Power of Attorney:

Sworn, the Day and Year above-
mention'd, before me,
W. Glanville.

Tho. Breton, *Attor. Gen.*
Bastian Otto Byar,
Geo. Jennings, *Ma. in Chan.*

The two foregoing Depositions are refer'd to Pages 136, 160, 171.

A N T E G O A.

An Abstract of the Deposition of Nicholas Blake, taken before James Nisbit, Esq; one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Island.

THis Deponent, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That some Time after General Douglas promulgated the Pardon, he, this Deponent, being in Company with Dr. Daniel Mackennen, and Col. Samuel Watkins, with Francis Carlisle, Archibald Cochran, Babbist Looby, John Elliot, and John Kerr, Jun. in the Town of St. John's: The said Daniel Mackennen, and Col. Samuel Watkins, being under Apprehensions that the General would send them for England, they both declar'd and urg'd, that it would be their best Way to get all their Nigroe Men well arm'd, with their Overseers, and such Persons as they had any Influence over, and put themselves at the Head of them; by which they might be able to defend themselves against the General and Guards, and all other Persons that should assist him, in attempting to seize any of them, or their Party, who were the Enemies of Parke; for that, if one hang'd, they would all hang: Whereupon Archibald Cochran said, 'tis one and all once more; ay, says Doctor Mackennen, I have forty able Callamantee * Nigroes that are good Shotmen; and says the said Carlisle, I have five
and

* Or Carromantee; so call'd from their Country in Africa, and reputed the most warlike of all the Nations there, as they really prove the best Slaves in the Plantations.

and thirty or forty brave *Crioles* || Fellows, that understand Fire-Arms very well, and a brave stout Fellow to head them, who is *Anderson*, my Overseer: *Baptist Loby* also said, he was for joining with them to the utmost of his Power; and so said all the rest; for they could but surrender themselves to the *French* at last, and that they should become new Subjects of *France*; and they were assur'd 'twould be very acceptable to *Monsieur Phelypeaux* the *French* General in *Martinique*.

And this Deponent farther saith, that he heard all the above-mention'd Persons then declare, that they had furnish'd themselves with a sufficient Quantity of all Sorts of Arms and Powder; and that they did renew their Vow to stand by one another to the last Drop of their Blood and Estates, to assist each other against General *Douglas*, and all those that should stand by him.

And this Deponent farther saith, that he heard *Edward Perry*, Esq; her Majesty's Surveyor-General of these Islands, in the Presence of *Thomas Trant*, and *Baptist Loby*, say, (after some Discourse of General *Douglas* and the late General *Parke*) that he, the said *Perry*, had been a good Spoke in the other Villain's Way, and that he would be as good in this, if they would take his Advice; for he would put them in a Way to get him, the said General *Douglas*, dispatch'd, without bringing themselves to any Trouble, as they did before; and that they were all Fools, if they did not stand by one another in Vindication of Dr. *Daniel Mackennen*, and *Watkins*; and to die all or none.

And this Deponent farther saith, that he was in Company with *Barry Tankard*, *Edward Perry*, *Archibald Cochran*, *Baptist Loby*, *Francis Carlisle*, and *Andrew Murray*, and that he heard them declare they were oblig'd to Capt. *Valentine Morris*, for dispatching that Villain Capt. *Thomas Newell*, and that they did not know what Recompence to make the said *Morris* for it; for if the said *Newell* had liv'd to have got for *England*, he might have done their Cause a great Prejudice, knowing what they had acted against General *Parke*; for they believ'd the said *Newell* must have found Friends in *England*, especially, since he was the Commanding Officer in these Islands of the Queen's Troops.

And this Deponent farther saith, that he being in Company with *Isaac Horsefoot*, *Barry Tankard*, *Edward Warner*, and several others of that Party at *Monks-Hill*, when *Monsieur Cassart*

|| Or *Criole*; such as are born in the Plantations, and commonly stout, resolute Fellows.

part was off this Island, (they having some Discourse about General Douglas) the said Warner said, he did not doubt but some honest Fellow would give him, the said Douglas, a Shor.

And this Deponent farther saith, that he was in Company with Capt. Isaac Horsefoot, William Pearn, Bapstist Looby, James Parkes, and several others of the Assembly, at Falmouth, and he heard them say, they would start several Things in the Assembly, on Purpose to thwart the General.

And this Deponent farther saith, that he being in Company with Edward Perry, Thomas Trant, Bapstist Looby, and Col. William Thomas, at the Town of Parham; and they having some Discourse about the General, the said Thomas said, he would hazard his Life and Interest to remove the present Villain Douglas, and he believ'd it was no Sin to dispatch him; but less than dispatching the other; for, God damn him for a Villain, he refus'd signing their Acts for the Good of the Island; upon which Bapstist Looby reply'd, that the small Interest he had should be at their Service, rather than be ty'd by such a Villian.

And this Deponent farther saith, that he was in Company with Col. William Thomas, Francis Carlisle, Bapstist Looby, and John Elliot, at the Town of Parham, where this Deponent heard them say, that General Douglas was a Villain, and a Scoundrel, for not passing, or signing to, the Act they had made for raising Sugar to 25 s. per Cent. That it would be no Matter if the Villain were serv'd as the other Villain was; for that the said General refus'd it for no other Reason, but to raise himself a Character amongst the Merchants in London, &c.

Nicholas Blake.

Sworn before me, one of her Majesty's
Justices of the Peace, the twenty
second Day of September, 1713.
James Nisbit.

In his Examination on Oath, before the General and Council, at St. Christopher's, the 3d of November following, he insists upon the Truth of the foregoing Deposition, and mentions several Attempts made upon him, by Threats and Promises, to retract what he had so sworn, but could not be prevailed upon; and for the great Length of it, is here omitted.

This Deposition is referr'd to Pages 145, 171.

A N T E-

A N T E G O A.

The Deposition of James Johnson, belonging to Colonel Francis Alexander's Regiment, taken before Isaac Royall, Esq; one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Island.

THIS Deponent, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that on the 15th of July last past, being the Day the Peace was proclaim'd at the Town of St. John's, in the abovesaid Island; he, this Deponent, being near Mr. Sigismund Cooper's House, (a Tavern in the said Town) between the Hours of six and seven at Night, saw Capt. Francis Carlisle, Capt. John Gunthorpe, Patrick West, all of the Island abovesaid, and John Sweetenham, of the Town of Liverpool, Merchant, run out of the House of David Barry, another Tavern in the said Town, with their Swords drawn, and were join'd by a great Number of Mob, of the Town and Country; of the very Persons that were in Arms at the Murder of General Parke, the 7th of December 1710, to the best of this Deponent's Knowledge; and headed them directly to General Douglas's House, in a riotous and rebellious Manner, crying Huzza's; and attempted to force the Centries, to get into the said General's House, who, with some others upon the Guard, kept them off: And this Deponent farther saith not.

*Sworn before me, the 13th Day
of October, 1713.*

James Johnson.

Isaac Royall.

A N T E G O A.

The Deposition of Cadwalder Jones, a private Centinel in Capt. Grill's Company, in Col. Alexander's Regiment, quarter'd in this Island; taken before Herbert Pember, one of her Majesty's of the Peace for the said Island, this 11th Day of September, 1713.

THIS Deponent saith, that being on the General's Guard the Day the Peace was proclaim'd, Francis Carlisle, Patrick West, John Gunthorpe, and several others in Company, in a tumultuous Manner, with their Swords drawn, came to the House where his Excellency General Douglas dwells, and in Opposition to the two Centinels plac'd at his said Excellency's Door, offer'd to force into the House; but were repuls'd by the said Centinels, &c. And farther this Deponent saith not.

*Jur. cor. me, die &
anno supradict.
H. Pember.*

*his
Cadwalder * Jones.
Mark.*

The


The Affidavits of *Spence* and *Rhodes* referr'd to together with those above-mention'd, P. 148, being much to the same Purport, are here omitted, to avoid a needless Repetition.

The Deposition of John Forrest, taken before Judge Powys, the 20th of January, 1716.

JOHNN FORREST, of the Parish of St. Buttolph without Bishopsgate, London, Gentleman, formerly Agent to Mr. Emanuel Fuller, Attorney for William Dowley, Plaintiff in a Cause try'd at his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, for Servant's Wages, against Walter Douglas, Esq; late Governor of the Leeward Islands in America, his Master, in Hilary Term, in the first Year of his present Majesty's Reign. This Deponent saith, that at that Tryal Mr. Henry Smyth, one of the Persons suppos'd to be concern'd in the Murder of Colonel Parke, formerly Governor of the aforesaid Islands, and who was then under Prosecution for the same, was a Witness on the said Dowley's Behalf: And this Deponent saith, that the said Douglas, having the same Term made an Affidavit to put off the Trial of the said Cause, the said Smith prevail'd upon the said Dowley to cause an Indictment to be preferr'd at Hicks's Hall, in St. John's Street, in Middlesex, against the said Defendant for Perjury, pretended to be sworn in the said Affidavit; declaring, that it would be material to blacken the said Defendant, and to assist him and the rest of the Gentlemen charg'd with the said Rebellion and Murder; as also to expose the said Defendant in the Prosecution against him then depending for Male-Administration in the said Islands: And the said Smith then declar'd, that Dr. Mackennen, Col. Watkins, Mr. Kirly, and himself, would be at the sole Charge and Expence of the said Prosecution; for that they did not care what Money they expended, so they could but hang the said Governor: And this Deponent saith, that accordingly the said Indictment was, at the next Sessions, preferr'd and found; and the said Smith, fearing the Failure thereof, did himself give Evidence against the said Defendant, upon finding the same; altho' he himself was at that Time under Prosecution for the Rebellion and Murder aforesaid: And this Deponent saith, that the said Indictment having been mov'd soon after, by Certiorari, into the Court of King's Bench, and the Defendant having brought a Writ of Error after the Verdict

P

in



in the Court of Common Pleas, the Plaintiff *Dowley* was uneasy, that he should not immediately receive his Money; upon Knowledge whereof, a Person, Bail upon the said Writ of Error, propos'd to pay a Sum of Money in full of his Demands in the said Cause, which he was inclin'd to accept; but first told this Deponent, he would acquaint the said Gentleman, who had assisted him with Money to obtain the said Verdicts, and desir'd this Deponent to go along with him to Mr. *Smith's* Lodgings, who, he said, manag'd the Affairs for the other three Gentlemen as well as himself, and get his Consent, which would be sufficient; and this Deponent went along with him to the said Mr. *Smith's* Lodgings, where they found the said Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Kirby*, one of the other Persons before-nam'd, to whom the said *Dowley* then declar'd, that a Proposal was made of Payment of a Sum of Money in full of the said Cause, and that he hop'd they would not oppose the same; for that he was very poor, and that their Malice & Revenge would not support him, or Words to that Effect: Upon which the said two Gentlemen fell into a great Passion, and call'd the said *Dowley* Rogue and Villain, and said they and the other two Gentlemen had supported him, and kept him from starving ever since he had been in *England*, for no other End but to swear against the said *Douglas*, or Words to that Effect; and that if he made any End without their Knowledge and Consent, they would fix him in a Goal for ever, or such menacing Words; but as they would not hinder him, the said *Smith* then told him, that he might one Way serve himself, by receiving the Money, and them to; which was, by receiving the said Money, and swearing the same was paid by the said Person, in tampering with him, upon his Agreement to keep out of the Way, and not appear an Evidence against the said *Douglas* on Behalf of the King, in the Prosecution for Male-Administration, and for Perjury, or Words to that very Effect: And this Deponent saith, that he being satisfy'd in his Conscience the Person was guilty of no such Thing, was very much surpriz'd at the vile Proposals, and finding the said *Dowley* was, through Necessity, almost inclin'd thereto, this Deponent immediately went to the said Gentleman, and acquainted him with the same, and prevented the Payment of the said Money; which, instead of serving the said *Douglas*, would sufficiently have prejudic'd both him and the said Gentleman; And this Deponent saith, that some short Time afterwards, the said *Dowley* inform'd this Deponent, that the Gentlemen complain'd of

Mr.

Mr. Fuller's dilatory Management in the Prosecution for Perjury: Upon which this Deponent then (altho' Smith had said as before-mention'd,) nor knowing they had been at any Charge therein, ask'd Dowley, what Business they had to do with the said Prosecution, in which they were not concern'd? But he desir'd this Deponent to go along with him to them, to the Woolpack in Birchm-Lane; which he accordingly did, and found there the said Smith, Kirby, and Col. Samuel Watkins, (as the said Dowley inform'd this Deponent the third Gentleman was) who all complain'd of the said Mr. Fuller's Negligence in the Indictment against the said Douglas, which Dowley had procur'd at their Instigation; and that Mr. Fuller had receiv'd from them eight Guineas for Charges of the said Prosecution, (before which Time this Deponent never heard they had paid any Money) and that the Intent of finding the same was to blacken the said Douglas's Character, and assist them in their Defences, in Relation to the Rebellion aforesaid as also in the Prosecution against the said Douglas, then depending, for Male-Administration, of Words to that Effect: And they then told this Deponent, that if he would manage the same, Dowley should discharge Mr. Fuller, and employ this Deponent solely, which this Deponent (having lately seen an Instance of their Way of proceeding) did absolutely refuse: And this Deponent saith, that he verily believes the said Indictment, and the other Proceedings thereupon, were through the Instigation, Malice, and at the Expence of the said Watkins, Mackennin, Kirby, and Smith, and for the Purposes aforesaid, and no other End; and he is the rather inclin'd to believe the same, for that the said Indictment was try'd last Term, and the said Douglas acquitted, no Person whatsoever appearing against him.

John Forrest.

*Jur. viceffimo die Januarii, 1716,
apud Serjeants Inn, Fleet-street,
coram me*

Littleton Powys.

This Deposition is referr'd to Page 165.

A N T E G O A.

The Deposition of John Kerr, Sen. Esq; aged fifty nine Years, or thereabouts, taken on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, before William Grear, Esq; one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Island, &c.

THIS Deponent, being duly sworn, saith, That on or about the twenty fourth or twenty fifth Day of *January*, one thousand seven hundred and eleven-twelve, he, the said Deponent, was a Prisoner at the House of Mr. *Thomas Kerby*, in *St. Johns*, where, on one of the aforesaid Days, Dr. *Daniel Mackennen*, and Col. *Samuel Watkins* came to the aforesaid House; and the aforesaid *Daniel Mackennen* began to question this Deponent, Whether he had nothing to say against Governour *Yeamans*; and withal told this Deponent, that he, the said Deponent, was only sent for by the General to give his Information against the Governour aforesaid, and not to be continu'd a Prisoner: Upon which this Deponent told the aforesaid *Mackennen*, that he knew not of any ill Action the aforesaid Governor was guilty of, relating to the Day's Action on which General *Parke* was kill'd; but that the aforesaid Governor used all the indefatigable Means imaginable to prevent the Action of the Day: Upon which the aforesaid *Mackennen* ask'd this Deponent, whether he could not blaspheme; or that he, the Deponent aforesaid, might blaspheme a little upon that Point: Upon which, this Deponent immediatly made Answer, that he neither could nor would perjure himself: Upon which, the aforesaid *Mackennen* and the aforesaid *Watkins* departed, and went away from the aforesaid House: And farther this Deponent saith not.

John Kerr.

Sworn before me this twenty sixth

Day of September, 1713.

William Grear.

This Deposition is referr'd to Page 175.

Mr. Stoddart's Letter to Col. Buor.

S I R,

London, Feb. the 6th, 1717.

AS you are no Stranger to my being barbarously dispossest of my Plantation, in the *French Quarter*, by General *Hamilton*, to gratify one *James Milikin*, a Favourite of his,

his, after I had with great Pains, Industry, and Expence, clear'd and planted the same out of Woods and Cops; I humbly beg the Favour of your Protection and Assistance in my Affair; the General having turn'd me out of Doors, with my Family, and seven helpless Children, took all that I had on the Plantation, Mill, Still, Coppers, and all the very Sugar in the Boiling-House; as also my Provisions, Potatoes, Cassada, and Canes; so that my Negroes are without Land, or any Place whereon I can employ them.

The General was oblig'd to change the Chief Justice for to eject me, and to put in his Room one Mr. *Mills*, who was formerly an Overseer to the Lady *Stapleton*; and soon after dispossest'd me, and turn'd me and my whole Family a-drift.

I came to *Europe* for Redress, and apply'd to his Majesty by Petition, which was referr'd to the Board of Trade, where it hath lain ever since *October* last, so that I am just now forc'd to return from *St. Christophers*, not knowing what to do with my *Negroes*, if (dear Colonel) you do not stand my Friend, with your Endeavours to obtain an Order for my being reinstated.

The Plantation consists but of 60 Acres of Land, which I am willing to purchase, since I have clear'd and planted it; hoping only to have the Preference of the Purchase amongst the rest of the present Possessors, according to the Report of the Board of Trade to the Lords of the Treasury, which gives the Preference of Purchase to the Possessors.

I beg, dear Sir, you'll endeavour to get me into Possession again, that I may not loose the Fruit of my Labour, with 20 working *Negroes*, these three Years past, to satisfy the unjust Avarice and Ambition of an unjust Governour; and you shall have the Prayers of a poor distress'd Family, and the perpetual Acknowledgments of,

Dear Sir,

Your most humble and most

Obedient Servant,

Christopher Stoddart.

P. S. The Plantation is call'd *Lambert's Basse Terre* Quarter. General *Hamilton* made Mr. *Fenton* promise him, before his Departure from *St. Christopher's*, that he would make no Complaint, when he gave the General the fifth Pound of every Thing he makes; yet since that turn'd him out,

and we are both returning back as we came, without Redress, which will make all the poor Inhabitants run away from General Hamilton's Tyranny, as one hundred Families have already gone to Crab Island; and tho' the General went to endeavour their Return, 'twas in vain.

This Letter is referr'd to p. 203, and I give it in his own Words, not doubting but the natural Distress that appears in it, under the seeming Disadvantage of a low Stile, and mean Expression; will not only raise the Compassion of the good-natur'd, for the poor Man's Suffering, but with the most Judicious be a greater Argument of its Truth and Sincerity, than if it were set forth with all the Flourishes of Rhetorick, and dress'd in the gawdy pompous Attire of the Palace.



POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the foregoing Pages were in the Press, the two following Letters came to my Hands, which I think proper to give the Publick on this Occasion, as they relate to some Points already touch'd upon, p. 197, 202, and 229. The one is from Colonel *Thomas Morris* of *Antegoa*, complaining of his being unjustly suspended by General *Hamilton* from the Council Board, of which (I can't, without doing him Injustice, omit saying) he was a very worthy Member, and whether it be in respect to his Capacity of serving in that Station, or with Regard to his publick Spirit and Promptness in the Service of his Country, together with an inviolable Attachment, and warm Affection to the Constitution both in Church and State; I may say, (excepting Colonel *John Hamilton*) he had scarce any Equal, and can positively affirm he had no Superior. The other is from one Mr. *Rowland* of *St. Christopher's*, concerning the Settlement of one of the *Leeward Islands*, call'd *Crab-Island*, by some of the Inhabitants of *St. Christopher's*, and other Places, who had retir'd thither (if I may believe Mr. *Stoddart's* Letter and Petition before mention'd) from the Tyranny of General *Hamilton*; and of their being dislodg'd and partly cut off by their near Neighbours, the *Spaniards*.

Mr. *Morris's* Letter being very long, I shall extract the Spirit of it, without losing a Thought worth the Reader's Notice or Observation.

S I R,

Without Doubt you have, before now, had some Account of my being suspended; on the villainous Information of one *Glover*, a Cooper, who was one of Colonel *Park's* Murderers, and was, at the Time of his giving the following Information against me, under the Odium of a Presentment of the Grand Jury of *Antegoa*, for speaking scandalous Words of the Government, whereof he has been since convicted, and was fin'd for the same. The Words he accus'd me of having spoke, were these, (*Damn you for a Dog, if I should command you to take the King, you shall obey me*) speaking to my Coachman; but there were twelve Persons nearer me than this *Glover*, (who was then at about forty

or fifty Yards Distance, when he pretended to have heard the Words) and tho' they kept me Company all Day, they swear they have not heard me mention the King's Name, but to drink his Health or command the Peace, upon a Riot that happen'd in the Street : And my Coachman swears he never heard me express the Words, which, if I had spoke, could hardly be constru'd to imply more than letting my Servant know I would be obey'd. I have remitted some Depositions I have got on this Occasion to the Lords of Trade, not doubting that Justice from them which I am refus'd here, where General *Hamilton* would allow me to make no Defence, either by my self, my Council, or many credible Witnesses, that had spent the whole Day in my Company.

But the General, very willing to improve all Opportunities to vent his Displeasure against all those who were unconcern'd in Colonel *Parke's* barbarous Murder, to which he gave but too much Countenance and Encouragement, treated me, amongst the rest, after a most vile and scandalous Manner; turning all those out of their Posts and Places, that always were, and are, true Loyalists, and preferring his own Creatures, of contrary Dispositions. So that there is not one Officer of Note in any Commission at this Time; but such as were concern'd in, or abetting to, the aforesaid Murder; nor are there more of even the Council that were clear of it, than Colonel *John Hamilton*, and Colonel *William Byam*. How well, then, is his Majesty like to be serv'd? And how must Justice flourish in a Government under the Administration of a Council, Judges, and all other Officers of Distinction, that have dipt their Hands in the Blood of a Governour lawfully authoriz'd to command them? Thereby stabbing their Sovereign thro' his Side; which, without Doubt, they would repeat to his present Most Excellent Majesty (whom God preserve) on any Pinch or Change of Government that should offer, as they may happen to take it for their own Advantage.

But his displacing the honest Gentlemen is not all the Hardships they labour under; for he exacts from them such exorbitant Fees in Chancery as were never known before, taking seven Pistoles for himself, and one for his Clerk, for an Injunction in Chancery, when it never before exceeded one to the chief Governour, and seven Shillings to his Clerk, which can be prov'd by Mr. *Chester Sen.* Mr. *Royall*, *Gillen*, *Manwarring*, and many others. And to shew you how
low

low his Avarice can make him stoop, he lately took a small Wedge of Gold from one *Patteson* a Shoemaker at *St. John's*, which cost the poor Man thirty six Pistoles, and some Silver; but this he did under Pretence that of Right it belong'd to his Majesty, whereas 'tis generally said and believ'd 'twas taken out of General *Parke's* *Scripture*, among other Plunder, the Day he was murder'd; and altho' it be well known, that some Part of it had been before cut off, and sold to one *Jonathan Hill's* Wife, yet the General takes no Notice of that, nor calls him to any Account for it, he being of the Faction, and consequently a Favourite.

And to cover these Actions of his, he has lately procur'd an Address to be drawn up to his Majesty, which he sent from House to House around the Country, to be sign'd by the Inhabitants in his own Praise and Favour; which has been rejected by all honest Men, and sign'd by many others that have since declar'd, they were oblig'd either to do that, or hazard the Loss of their Causes in *Chancery*, and their Posts, which cost them Money at Home to obtain.

General *Hamilton* having intercepted and detain'd some Interrogatories of mine, which I had sent to Major *Nisbit*, a Justice of Peace, to be sworn to, in order to be sent to the Lords of Trade for my Defence, I was oblig'd to send them only attested Copies from the Originals, without being sworn to; which, I am apprehensive, may be of some Detriment to me: I therefore desire you, and all the rest of my Friends, to appear in Justification of my Character upon any Occasion that may offer; for I have such a Watch kept upon me here by General *Hamilton*, that I can't go about getting any Depositions for my Vindication, without bringing People into the Danger or Terrors of Goals or Gibbets; so that no Man here, except my self, dare complain, or make known his ill Usage.

I hope the Lieutenant-General, who, I believe, is with you by this Time, will join with you, Mr. *Field*, and all other Gentlemen, who have receiv'd ill Treatment, to move the Monster, and make Way for some honest *English* Gentleman.

Mr. *Crump* having us'd me with much Freedom, and wrote my *Mittimus* on this Occasion, because I was unwilling to be put to the Trouble of Bail, on the Information of

of such a vile Fellow as *Glover*, I send you the following Copy of Interrogatories, exhibited by my self and Colonel *Parry*, to the said *Crump*, *Glover*, and one *Robert Jefferson*, with their Answers, according to a particular Commission to us, from General *Douglas*, for examining into the Murder of Colonel *Parke*, &c. And by the next Opportunity shall send the whole Roll, in Order to be printed or laid before the Lords of Trade, that they may see what a Council, and what Subjects his Majesty has in this Island.

I am, S I R,

Antegoa, Ap. 3, 1718.

Yours, &c.

To Col. Buor.

Thomas Morris.

A N T E G O A.

A true Copy of Interrogatories, exhibited to Nathaniel Crump, Esq; by Thomas Morris and Samuel Parry, Esqrs. two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, about the barbarous Murder of Daniel Parke, Esq; her Majesty's Captain-General of the Leeward Islands.

N. B. The said *Crump* was duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, to make true Answer to all such Questions relating to the said Murder, as should be propos'd to him by the said Justices.

Quest. WERE you in Arms on the 7th Day of December, 1710. at the murdering of the late General, Daniel Parke, Esq.?

Ans. I desire to be excus'd in answering the said Question.

N. B. *Quere*, whether his not answering this Question, after being sworn, as above, does not amount either to an Acknowledgement of the Affirmative, or a down right Perjury, or a Contumacy, *utrum horum maius, &c.*

Quest. Were you summon'd to be there that Day, and by whose Command, Summons, Request, or Instigation?

Ans. I went to Town that Day by Adjournment of his Excellency, as Speaker of the then Assembly.

N. B.

N. B. This is no direct Answer to the Question, since he might have been summon'd and requested to be in Town, provided with Arms for him and his *Negroes*, as he certainly was, to another Purpose besides the Adjournment.

Quest. What Plate, Jewels, Wearing-Apparel, Arms, House-Furniture, Horse Furniture, Goods, or Merchandize, did you take away; or did you see, know, or were you inform'd of any Person that did take away any of the foremention'd Things?

Ans. I neither saw any of his Goods, Plate, or Merchandize, 'till the meeting of the Assembly in the Afternoon; at which Time, a small Picture, representing her Majesty, and about ten Pistoles in Gold, were brought in by some Person, and were afterwards desir'd to be deliver'd to the Widow of one *John Raine*, that was kill'd that Day; which, I suppose, Colonel *Watkins* deliver'd, being so desir'd by the Members.

N. B. A noble Act of Generosity indeed! to gratify the Widow of an unhappy Wretch, whom they had drawn into Rebellion, (where he had his Desert) with the Gentleman's Effects, whom they had been but that Moment most inhumanly butchering. But since 'tis most certain, Mr. *Crump* was active in that Rebellion, and that the Plunder mention'd in the Question, was actually committed by the Rebels and Assassins, he must not only have squinted very much, but must have quite shut his Eyes, to prevent his seeing of what is above demanded of him.

Quest. Did you break open, or help to break open, any of his Store-Houses in the Town of *St. John's*, and take away any Iron, Cocoa, or other Goods or Merchandize; or do you know of any Person or Persons that did the same?

Ans. I neither was at his Excellency's Dwelling-house (except when I waited on him with an Address in the Morning) nor did I break or assist to break, nor did know of any Person that did break open any of his Houses whatever; but did see, I think, Mr. *Croft* Senior's *Negroes* employ'd in carrying Cocoa, to the best of my Memory, from the General's new Store-house, above the Prison.

N. B.

N. B. Were it now to any Purpose, a great deal of Evidence might be produc'd, to prove his having been at the General's House, both in the Time of Action, and afterwards, when it was a plundering by the Rebels, the Slaughter being over; but, as was said before, he might have been wilfully blind and have seen nothing.

Quest. Did you see or know of any Person or Persons, that did kill or wound any of the Queen's Soldiers, after Quarter was given; or were you any Way instrumental to the same?

Answ. I neither saw any Person kill or wound any of the Queen's Soldiers during the Action, not being there 'till all was over, or after Quarters were given.

N. B. Whoever fir'd any Shots at or against the General and Soldiers, was certainly instrumental in their Murders; and if Mr. *Crump* did not fire any, *Quere*, what did he and his Blacks with Guns and Pistols in the Crowd that Day. But this Method of Examination was, indeed, a very unlikely Way of coming at the Truth of that Affair, since 'tis to be suppos'd, Persons that were guilty of Murder and Rebellion would stick at nothing else; and that, besides, no Man is held oblig'd to accuse himself.

Interrogatories exhibited by the aforesaid Justices to Robert Glover.

Quest. **W**ere you in Arms on the 7th Day of December, 1710, at the Murdering of the late General Daniel Parke, Esq;?

Answ. I was in Arms that Day, in that Body that march'd up by Church-Hill.

Quest. By whose Command, Summons, Request, or Intigation was you there?

Answ. I went there out of my own free Will.

Quest. What was the Occasion of your being there, and who supply'd you with Arms.

Answ. I saw a spare Gun in the Market-Place, and I took it up and drew in amongst the Rest.

Quest. Did you see *Baptist Looby*, *Samuel Watkins*, *John Paynter*, *Andrew Murray*, *Daniel Mackennen*, *John Drolenvoux*,
Archibald

Archibald Cochran, Thomas Kerby, Jacob Morgan, John Gamble, or any other Person of Distinction that Day in the Action.

Ans. I do not remember to have seen any Person particular, being wounded in the first Fire.

Quest. Do you know, or have you ever heard of any Person that took any of his Plate, Jewels, Rings, Watches, Arms, Wareing Apparel, House-Furniture, Horse-Furniture, or any other Goods or Merchandize belonging to the General or any other Person.

Ans. I don't know of any Person that took any of his Goods; but *Henry Bizard* a few Books.

Quest. Do you know, or have you ever heard, whether *Barry Tankard, Edward Perrie, John Duer, James Field, Bastian Ootoe, William Thomas, and John Lightfoot*, were any Ways privy, contriving, or consenting, to the Murder of *General Parke*.

Ans. I do not know whether they were or no.

Interrogatories exhibited by the aforesaid Justices to Robert Jefferson.

Quest. WERE you in Arms on the 7th Day of December, 1710, at the Murdering the late General *Daniel Parke*, Esq;?

Ans. I was not in Arms that Day.

Quest. Were you summon'd to be there that Day, and by whom?

Ans. I was summon'd by *John Kerr, jun.* on the 6th of December 1710, to be in Arms at the House of Mr. *Archibald Cochran's*, and from thence to march entirely into the Town of *St. John's*, and there the Assembly would send a Message, to know if he would quietly surrender himself, for that they had prepar'd a Sloop to send him off; and provided he would not patiently submit to that, they would take him by Force and kill him. And since the Arrival of his present Excellency, one *Robert Glover* told me, that he believ'd they had done a good Action; and that, if it was to do again, he would do it (meaning the killing the General.)

Mr. Rowland's Letter to Col. Buor, before-mention'd.

SIR,

I believe you are, ere now, sensible of the great Misfortune some of us, of these Islands, have under-gone, by our undertaking to settle *Crab Island*; who, after we had receiv'd

receiv'd his Excellency's Commission, and had a Captain-Commandant, to give us Rules and Directions how to manage our Proceedings in that Settlement; and having also made great Progress in clearing up the said Land, and planting Part thereof with Provision and other Things, for our own and *Nigroes* Sustainance, and improv'd it very much for the small Time we had to do it, when we thought our selves secur'd by Virtue of the said Commission, and our Properties free from a foreign Invasion.

In the midst of these our Hopes, the *Spaniards*, our Enemies, came upon us, with a vast Host of their Men, cut as many of us as they could meet to Pieces, and took away our *Nigroes* and our other Effects, and burnt up our Houses, in which some of our Children were consum'd in the Flames. This, Sir, I humbly conceive is a foul Breach of the Law of Nations, and of the Treaty of Peace made between the *Spanish* Nation and us, and is a publick Violation of that Respect that is due to his *Britannick* Majesty from that Nation.

And I humbly presume to send you this, to desire you may be pleas'd to send me your Opinion, if any Relief may be had in this most unjust Action, or whether his Majesty has taken Umbrage at the same; and would it avail any Thing to us that are the immediate Sufferers, to apply for Redress, we should use all legal Means to satisfy such an Undertaking, and hope you will please to send me your Opinion herein, and you will, Sir, greatly oblige,

St. Christopher's,
April 21, 1718.

Your most obedient Servant,

William Rowland.

The following Letter from Mr. *Stoddart* being of so late a Date, and from *St. Christopher's*, I thought proper to give here in Confirmation of his former.

St. Christopher's, June 9, 1718.

SIR,

THIS, with my kind Respects, are to acquaint you, the third Day after my Arrival I went to Colonel *Davis's*, our President, to pay my Respects, where I luckily met Colonel *Payne*, and Captain *Soulegre*, and Captain *Mac Arthur*, with abundance of other Gentlemen, who enquir'd after your Welfare, and at the same Time, thought fit to join *John Willer*, Esq; with you, in an Address to his Majesty, praying you both may be Commissioners for the Country,

try, if any such shall be, for the Disposal of those French Lands; which I heartily wish were done; for they are still turning out poor Men, and suing for those Lands; and, for my own Part, I am very uneasy, not knowing where to go with my Family, since General *Hamilton* turn'd me out of my Possession. Dear Sir, I long to hear if you and the rest of my Friends have got me any Relief from his Majesty as to that Affair; I wait with Patience, in Hopes to have some Comfort from you or else I am ruin'd. I hope by this Time we have a Change, as to what you writ me in the *Downs*, about a new General, which I and a great many others would be glad to see; and am, dear Colonel,

Your most obedient Servant,

Christopher Stoddard,

Captain *Soulegre* promis'd to get as many to sign as he could to that Address, and then send it you, which I make no Doubt is done.

To Col. Buor.

F I N I S.

Lately Publish'd,

THE History of Colonel *Parke's* Administration, whilst he was Captain-General and Chief Governor of the *Leeward Islands*; with an Account of the Rebellion in *Antegoa*: Wherein he, with several others, were murder'd on the 7th of December, 1710. By Mr. George French.

— quid Virtus & quid sapientia possit,
Utile proposuit nobis Exemplar.

Hor.

For tho' out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the Fate of War run down,
His Duty never was defeated,
Nor from his Oaths and Faith retreated. *Hudibras*.

Price 5 s.

